The Centre Reporter.

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PENSION DECISION

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REVERSES RAUM.

Expects to Cut Down Pensions More Than Twenty Millions.—Law Must be Conformed To.

Probably the most important pension decison ever sent from the office of the secretary of the interior to the commissioner of pensions was filed, on May 28. It is believed by those high in authority in the pension bureau that it will reduce the payment of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. It involves the repeal of an order passed by General Raum and approved by Assistant Secretary Bussey, and a return to the language of the statute requiring the disability, not of service origin, to be such as to prevent the applicant from earning a support by manual labor.

Secretary Hoke Smith has been considering the principles involved in this dicision for several weeks, and so important did he deem it that when it was called to his attention from the pension board of appeals, he submitted the questions involved to Attorney General Olney and to Judge Lochren, the commissioner of pensions, both of whom concurred in the correctness of the decision.

The decision is in the case of one Bennett, who sought a pension under the old law, alleging that while in the service at Raleigh, N. C., he was prostrated by sunstroke, which resulted in partial deafness in both ears. This application was denied on the ground that while the applicant has slight deafness, as alleged, it was not of sufficient severity to warrant any rating. The testimony showed that Bennett could hear a watch tick at the distance of half an inch from either ear.

Bennett subsequently applied for and received a pension of $12 a month under the act of June 27, 1890. This act allows a pension ranging from $6 to $12 a month to ex-soldiers or sailors suffering from any disability of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.

The inability to earn a support is therefore made by the basis of the law. During Commissioner Raum's administration an order was issued known as order No. 164, which directed that all claims for a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin, and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above $12 a month should be rated at $12 a month.

The only requirement to obtain a pension under the law applicable to pensions of service origin is disability by reasons of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service and in line of duty. The secretary says:

"Incapability to perform manual labor, which is the foundation to the right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, fixes an entirely different standard of disability from that just mentioned, containing in the revised statutes, covering injuries of service origin. Disabilities incurred while in actual service and incapacity coming upon an applicant long after service ceased are made by the law to stand upon an entirely different footing. Those incurred during service and in line of duty are pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support, and are graded without reference to this condition. Disabilities resulting from other causes other than of service origin are only pensionable when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating are dependent upon these two conditions. When, by order No. 164, it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin, the very principle which governed the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, was displaced, and a rule applicable to a different act was substituted."

This case illustrates the effect of the departure by our bureau from the terms of the act of 1890:

First—The applicant was awarded for "slight deafness," not of service origin, $12. The award was made under the act of 1890, which required the rate for deafness of both ears to be graded from $6 to $12. The highest amount, $12, was only to be allowed in the severest cases of deafness. It was given by your bureau, 'slightest deafness,' because under an entirely different act applicable to disabilities of service alone, $15 was awarded the lowest rating for "slight deafness."

Second—"The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration." Yet the act of 1890, under which the applicant sought and was allowed a pension, made inability of the applicant to perform manual labor in such a degree as to prevent him from earning a support to the claim. It is therefore clear that rating under the revised statutes for disabilities of service origin was substituted by order No. 164 for the rating provided under the act of 1890. The order having resulted in an error, a second error naturally followed, and the inability of the applicants to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. In a word, the act of June 27, 1890, was changed and superseded by order No. 164 as construed by your office, and by a practice that neglected to take into consideration the ability of the applicant to perform manual labor.

Secretary Smith, in communication to the commissioner of pensions, directs that hereafter the practice of the office conform to the law.

When Congress Will Meet and its First Work.

The greatest interest must attach to the statement of the President that he will call an extra session of Congress between the 1st and the 15th of September, unless some unexpected contingency shall cause him to call it sooner. The President invites attention to the financial and monetary situation created by the Sherman act and to the necessity of its early repeal. Its working he depicts with luminous brevity. It "obliges us," he says, "to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve." This gold goes abroad. "Other nations," he shows, "are strengthening their credit at our expense." Mr. Cleveland calls upon business men and financiers to retain faith and confidence that all will be well. Between now and the reassembling of Congress they can contribute a share to the general stock of hope and steadiness, and should do so instead of gloomly anticipating immediate disaster. Above all, he wishes the people to study the relation of the Sherman act to the present stringency and be ready to guide Congress to its repeal.

Want Lower Fares.

A committee appointed at a meeting of the executive officers and Commissioners of the several States and Territories, held on Wednesday last at the Massachusetts Building, has drafted an appeal to the railroad and steamboat corporations asking that the fares on the different lines to and from Chicago be reduced immediately. The appeal is made especially in the interest of the farmers, laborers, mechanics, employes, pupils, etc., and it is asked that round trip tickets good on all roads be sold for one fare, to enable the citizens of the several States and Territories to avail themselves of the educational and other advantages presented by the Fair, receive practical benefit from the same, and be inspired by evidences of the great progress made in four centuries in the arts, sciences, manufactures, and agriculture.

Returns and Surrenders.

John J. McFarlane, the ex-State senator and president of the American Life Insurance Company, who was heavily involved in the failure of the Bank of America, came back to Philadelphia on the 31st and surrendered himself to District Attorney Graham. He has been absent about three years, and says remorse and his inability to sleep forced him to return. MacFarlane was taken into court and pleaded guilty to the indictment against him. Judge Hare sentenced him to four years in the Eastern penitentiary.

MacFarlane with his wife were in Brazil, and the idea of being discovered, made him miserable, and he sought relief by returning and surrendering himself. If all dishonest men did the same what a nig party it would be.

The New York Central Did It.

For some time the New York Central railroad has been considering the plan of running a train from New York to Chicago in 20 hours, in order to beat the Pennsylvania Limited, which makes the distance in 21 hours. The trial trip was made on Sunday and the train reached the Windy City in 19 hours and 57 minutes from New York. The train will be called the "Exposition Flyer." It remains now for the Pennsylvania to go them one better. They can do it if they want to.

A Freak of the Lightning.

We are informed that on Wednesday evening, during the severe rain storm, Mr. Charles Musser of near this place was paralyzed by lightning, so affected as that he can neither see, talk nor hear. He is a brother of Mr. John Musser who recently was badly injured while quarrying stone.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph*.

——C. P. Long & Co. have just received a large stock of chain and lever pumps. Come and see them.

JUNE WEATHER.

Ira Hicks Says That it is Going to be Warm and Stormy.

The following is Ira Hick's forecast of the weather for the month of June: By June 1 storms developing in the western regions the last of May will be advanced toward the central part of the country. It will be quite warm with easterly and southerly winds in all the eastern parts, the areas of precipitation and storms will be approaching the central parts, while the far west and northwest will have winds shifting to westerly, with rising barometer and cooler. Storms will reach the extreme east by the 3d, and the change to cooler, fair weather will have crossed the continent. Warmer weather will centre, in a progressive way, about the 6th and 7th, reaching a high temperature and resulting in reactionary storms on and touching those dates. Westerly winds, rising barometer, with a cool spurt will follow about the 7th to 9th, first to the west, later east.

About the 10th strong indications of the solstice storms will appear. Easterly to southerly winds will prevail—barometer will begin to fall, and it will grow warmer, resulting in many active storms from the 11th to 14th. The temperature and storms are apt to reach a crisis about new moon. Renewed activity of volcanoes and earthquake disturbances may naturally be expected, though not necessarily dangerous. They are the adjustments of a natural force, and should be looked upon as beneficient, rather than calamitous. There will be great electrical activity during solstice storms, especially during the night, but no one should be alarmed as it will prove grander than disastrous. Our friends will remember the tendency of storms to whirl suddenly back from the east, from about the 10th to the 25th of June. Showerly conditions are liable during all that period, and local swirls will repeatedly fly back after passing east, unexpectedly taking the starch from the collars of the unsheltered people. Heavier reactionary storms will pass eastward about 17th to 20th, and should the barometer not rise and the wind remain easterly to southerly, a series of daily storms will fill the intervening days up to the next period.

From the 21st to 25th, inclusive, we will pass the turning point in our trip around the sun, and start for shorter days and longer nights. It will be natural to expect some heavy storms, with rain and much lightning and thunder, say about 23rd, 24th, and 25. Cooler weather will succeed these storms, and regions that are short of moisture at the end of this period will have to contend with serious drought. Reactionary disturbances are central on the 29th, with the full moon and the equinox of mercury on the same day.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our souvenir portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. BUCKLEN, Chicago, Ill.

Want Them to See the Fair.

It is said the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad desire their employes to visit the World's Fair, and it is said every employe of the Pennsylvania system, irrespective of his or her department, will be granted two weeks' vacation in which to see the Columbian exposition. The officers of the company have guaranteed to the employes transportation to and from Chicago with their entire families. The road will not attempt to pay full salaries to each employe while on the vacation, but will send them to Chicago, give them time to see the fair, and take them home again.

Union County Deaths.

In Limestone township, on the 27th of May, Col. Robert B. Barber, aged 81 years, 2 months and 24 days.

At Winfield, on the 23rd of May, Jacob Snyder, aged 47 years, 5 months and 7 days.

In Lewisburg, on the 24th of May, Maria Spyker, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Spyker, dec'd., aged 74 years.

In Lewisburg, on the 25th of May, Elizabeth, relict of John Yoder, dec'd, aged 66 years, 1 month and 21 days.

——C. P. Long has just returned from eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of general merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere. Stock going fast.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE TREASURY AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

The President Returns From his Fishing Trip and Presides Over a Special Session of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.—President Cleveland enjoyed his fishing trip immensely and returned to the hard work which still lies before him in tip top condition. He presided over a special cabinet meeting to day, which was called to consider ways and means for replenishing the gold reserve fund, which has been encroached on to a greater extent than ever before, in order to meet the demand for gold for export. No danger is apprehended for the present, and it was to discuss plans for the future that the cabinet meeting was called.

It is claimed by some, but not by Treasury officials, that under the act of March 17, 1862, which good lawyers who have made a careful examination say has never been repealed, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue legal tender notes for the purchase of gold "at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests." Secretary Carlisle thinks he would have no difficulty in getting all the gold needed in exchange for legal tender notes if it were legal to issue them; but no final decision in the matter is likely to be made until the gold reserve in the treasury shall have been reduced to what Secretary Carlisle considers a dangerously low amount, and that may never occur.

Having sent a trustworthy agent to Hawaii to learn the sentiment of the Hawaiians, President Cleveland now proposes to ascertain the sentiment of our own people towards Hawaii, before fully making up his mind, by making public all of the reports made by Commissioner and Minister Blount. These reports will be published as soon as they are completed, which will probably be in a few weeks.

The one question that is everywhere discussed is that of pensions, which seems to grow in importance. As might be expected there is any quantity of fool talk on the subject, and it is the exception to find a republican who will calmly discuss the matter; they seem to think that the argument is entirely closed when they charge the administration with being antagonistic to the Union veterans. A striking exception is General H. V. Boynton, whose radical republicanism is widely known, and who earned his title by bravery on the field of battle. He handles the pension question without gloves, and among other striking truths says: "While in its essence, the pension question is non-partisan, it is such an easy one to conjure with against the democrats that the moment any one of this party undertakes to correct the abuses which every fair man sees and admits, a general hue and cry is raised at once that the democrats are at last wreaking their spite and their vengeance on the old soldiers. No one stops to think that a very large proportion of these old soldiers who went to the war in 1861, when the question of pensions was not in the remotest thought of any of them were democrats. Even democrats themselves forget to make answer that a great company of the leading captains of the Union hosts—Grant, Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, McClellan, Logan, Butler, Franklin, Sickles, Slocum—an unending column of such men and their followers—were democrats. The reputation and honor of the G. A. R. are now at stake in this matter. By the action of its highest officers it has been committed to the remarkable proposition that grand army posts shall not openly discuss and uphold pension reform. It is idle to make answer to this charge by pleading technicalities. The G. A. R. now owes it to itself to support a searching examination of the pension rolls. And when the country is satisfied that the roll is a worthy one, and not until then, will the feeling pass away that pension expenditure is in considerable part an unjust burden."

Comptroller of currency Eckels is determined that no national bank director shall plead ignorance of the law as an excuse for having neglected his duty. He has had a circular prepared a copy of which will be forwarded to each director of every new national bank, containing the laws defining the duties and obligations of bank directors, and the penalties prescribed for neglect of duty. He says he wishes to impress upon the minds of bank directors that they are liable under the law for the fulfillment of their duty to stock holders and depositors.

According to reports received at the Treasury the Chinese are making use of the "underground railroad" to come from Canada to the United States, in considerable numbers. Several Vermonters have been arrested for running one of these lines.

Those near to President Cleveland and his cabinet say that they are now confident that Congress will repeal the Sherman Silver law very soon after it meets. The doubt has been as to the Senate, but it is now claimed that it has been removed by assurances from Senators.

THE BOOK SHARPER.

Now Making His Rounds In the Country Districts.

The state having adopted the free text book system, the country as well as the town and city schools will soon be overrun by book agents soliciting directors to purchase their books. Among these book agents there will be many sharpers for whom the director must be on his guard. Already a number of these oily tongued individuals have been circulating through the various townships seeking to secure orders by misrepresenting facts. A few weeks ago a director in one of the townships of this county was told by an agent that the appropriation as passed by the legislature was sufficient for all purposes and that the directors could purchase all the books they desired as the amount accorded to each district must be used up. In adjoining counties reports come that a sharper gets the trustee to sign, what he purports to be, a contract for a chart. The contract turns up in a few days in the shape of a note. Another argument presented is that the new law will permit a larger number of books to be used which fact will make the demand greater than the supply, and that to avoid the possibility of delay, orders should be given at once.

In view of these facts school directors cannot be too careful. To be on the safe side, all improbable stories should be ignored, and a determined effort should be made to adopt none but the best books as published by reliable firms. This will require a careful consideration and a little delay, but in view of the object to be attained, that of adopting a line of books that will best instruct the pupils, the study and time will be well spent. The agent who attempts to bribe a director's vote and influence by the promise of a "beautiful family Bible" or a "nice set of books" from one of the standard authors, should be turned down and regarded as a sharper. The agent who solicits favorable consideration by fair and honest statements will in the end be found to give the most satisfaction. A careful perusal of the free text book law is also necessary, which will enable all directors to contradict any false statements.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

Prof. Brigg's Suspension.

The Briggs case is still a subject of earnest discussion in Washington not alone in church circles, but in the absence of President Cleveland and the lack of appointments, it is not overlooked by political and professional people. Among churchmen opinion is divided. The liberals believe that from this time forth broader liberty of personal views upon what they call the non-essentials will be permitted. This case has set the Church to thinking, they say, and the result will be a broader knowledge. This was the view taken by Prof. Francis Brown, the faithful lieutenant of Dr. Briggs:

"I think the verdict will arouse a reaction on account of its severity," said Prof. Brown, "and will tend to spread the doctrines it is designed to suppress."

One of the prominent liberals, Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Church of New York, was hardly so sanguine.

"There will be no disruption," he said. I hope there may be no large secessions." He laid stress upon the word hope, which seemed to indicate incredulity. Then he added: "The Prosecuting Committee has done more to disseminate the views of Dr. Briggs in two years than he could have done in a lifetime."

"There will be no schism," said Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, "although there may be a few withdrawals. But there will be continued discussion, with disquiet and unrest, and perhaps in time the verdict may be modified. By a large section of the Church it will be disapproved. I do not think it will discourage scholarly investigation, although the world may think so. On the contrary, the discussion is likely to stimulate study. As for the declaration on the inspiration of the Scriptures, that will be repudiated by the Church. It is formulating a new doctrine, which the Assembly has no right to do."

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

Bellefonte

TWENTY BANKS HAVE FAILED.

Since January With a Capital of Over Six Million Dollars.

A statement prepared by Comptroller Eckels shows that January 1 up to June 1, twenty national banks with a capital of $6,180,000 have failed, against seven national banks with a capital of $655,000 for the corresponding period of 1892.

The banks and their capital that have failed this year are as follows: Capital national bank, Lincoln, Neb., $300,000; Bankers' and Merchants' national bank, Dallas, Texas, $500,000; First national bank, Little Rock, Ark., $500,000; Commercial national bank, Nashville, Tenn., $500,000; Alabama national bank, Mobile, Ala., $500,000; First national bank, Ponca, Neb., $50,000: Second national bank, Columbus, Tenn., $100,000; Columbia national bank, Chicago, $1,000,000; Elmira national bank, Elmira, N. Y., $200,000; Chemical national bank, Chicago, $1,000,000; Capital national bank, Indianapolis, $300,000; First national bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa, $500,000; First national bank, Brunswick, Ga., $200,000; Oglethorpe national bank, Brunswick, Ga., $150,000; Evanston national bank, Evanston, Ills., $100,000; National bank of deposit, New York, $300,000; National bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D., $250,000; First national bank, Lakota, N. D., $50,000, Gulf national bank, Tampa, Fla., $50,000; First national bank, Brady, Texas, $50,000.

At this writing banks are still going under.

Another Killed at the Circus Wreck.

Another fatality has occurred at the scene of Tuesday's disastrous circus wreck. While working with a wrecking crew to remove debris, a rope broke which was attached to a tank for the purpose of pulling it up the bank and struck Robert M. Gates on the chest. His injuries proved fatal within an hour after the accident. The unfortunate victim was single, aged twenty-eight, and lived at Tyrone.

The escaped lioness was captured by attendants with two lassoes. She hung back while they tried to lead her along, and the strain was great enough to choke her to death.

Everything has been cleared up in and around the scene of the circus wreck. All the dead horses, forty-four in number, one dead lion and one dead tiger with two sacred oxen, have all been buried; while the debris has been pretty well cleared up.

In speaking of the great circus train wreck which occurred on the Tyrone and Clearfield road Tuesday the Tyrone *Herald* says: "Not to mention the small animals, reptiles and birds which have escaped to the mountains and will probably not be recaptured, there remain only three of the larger beasts at large. These are an Australian anteater, Australian agoutis and a black tiger (only three of the species in America.) Local hunters are assisting in the search for these animals.

The show has been pulling itself together and it is expected they will give a show at Tyrone on Thursday of this week. The circus has been quartered there and the injured animals and men have been receiving the proper attention.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Work for the Governor.

In 1891 the Legislature adjourned on May 28th, having sent to the Governor 414 bills, 122 of which were approved, 17 vetoed and 12 recalled, leaving in his hands at adjournment 263. This year the Legislature has sent 452 bills to the Governor, 138 of which were approved, 25 vetoed and 10 recalled. He now has 279 bills to approve or veto between now and July 1st.

Legal Advertising.

Governor Pattison has signed the bill repealing the act governing the publication of sheriff's sales in the county seat newspapers, and providing that the attorneys may direct their publication in any two newspapers published in the county.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost you to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR THE LADIES.

A FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR KISS.

At a recent charity bazaar, given at the Princess d'Aremberg's residence in Vienna, Austria, one of the most beautiful stallholders was the Marchioness Pallaviccini. An English gentleman who was present offered to pay $5,000 to the charity if the marchioness would give him only one kiss. This she did, to the great joy of the onlookers. The kiss was paid for on the spot with a bank of England note.—[Chicago Herald.

THE NEWEST JEWELRY.

The latest fads in jewelry are little green frogs and tortoises made entirely of emeralds. Besides these there are lizards and serpents. A wild fowl on the wing is the newest design for a diamond brooch. The daintiest little brooches consist of three tiny birds carved in colored stones and perched on a gold or enamelled twig. Diamond ornaments for the corsage are made to represent bows and strands of ribbons. The bow is usually worn on the shoulder and the ribbons follow the curve of the low bodice.—[Detroit Free Press.

CAPES OF LACE.

Lace capes, fashioned much like the winter models, with velvet or jetted yokes and collars, have made their appearance, like many other of the season's fashions, long before they are required. These capes are very handsome, indeed, especially those which are only garnitured with expensive cut jet ornaments and fringes. Some costly French capes have yokes and collars of gold and jet net, dotted with cabochons, and a few models are lined throughout with rows of jetted galloon in stripes falling over the cape from the yoke.—[New York World.

WOMAN IN JAPAN.

Every fold of the dress, every turn of the sash, has its meaning in Japan. You can tell the sex of the tiniest baby by its garments, for the little girls have the brightest, gayest colors. Every woman is a walking biography of herself.

You know by the dress, the coiffure, the sash her rank, her age, her position. The wife's dress differs from the maiden's and womanhood has its insignia of honor which other women may not wear.

You might object to the dress etiquette which betrays years in the arrangement of the costume, but in Japan it is considered quite as much of a compliment to ask a woman her age as it would here be considered an impertinence.

She will always answer you at first by saying: "How old do you think?"—[Oakland (Cal.) Echo.

FEMININITY'S MANY BADGES.

Women who meddle with the affairs of the world are beginning to wear as many badges to represent their orders as did the knights of old. The college woman has her class colors in ring or pin, and if in addition she be a colonial dame, she will probably wear a badge of blue, buff, and white in enamel and gold that testifies to her ancestry. It is said that more women are proud to wear this badge than to display the modest little silver cross with the purple ribbon that belongs to the Daughters of the King. The women of the Federated Clubs have an order of pink and blue, and the members of the Isabella Society and the Women's Relief Corps still another. A woman of great energy may also find time to wear on occasions the white ribbon of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the yellow of the female suffragists, and mourn that there are no more societies to demand her time.—[New York Post.

A DRESS THIRTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The oldest dress in the world is probably that described by a French traveler in Japan. It belonged to an Empress of Japan who lived in the Thirteenth Century, and it has been kept all these centuries in a temple near Yokohama, where the priests sometimes exhibit it for a sufficient reward. It is kept in an old coffer, and it is shrouded in white silk. The robe or robes, for there are seven of them, are described as a diaphanous mass, crumbling at the edges with decay. The material is crepe or some filmy stuff, and the effect must be like that worn by the serpentine dancers. It is made with a long train, pagoda sleeves and a high collar like a Medicis cuff. The upper layer was once white, and is now the color of ivory, embroidered with flying birds the size of crows, with dragon's heads, green, blue and violet. Then come seven layers of the silk muslin, yellow, blue, violet, old gold and green, on which seem scattered strange animals, all in flight. The seventh, which touches the body of the long dead empress, is violet embroidered with figures like phantoms. The embroidery on this wonderful robe is said to be as transparent as the gauze. The effect of the whole is smoke colored.—[Washington Post.

THE NEW BODICES.

The new bodices of taffeta silks are generally quite full. They are made with bretelles or wide collars and cuffs of Venetian guipure or Russian embroidery; or where the skirt is trimmed with ruffles, edged with point d'esprit or Valenciennes lace, there is a deep ruffle of silk surrounding the shoulders in berthalike fashion, similarly edged with lace. Where this extreme sloping effect is not becoming, the bertha is caught up by a small pleat on the shoulder to give a slight bouffancy to the top of the sleeve. This is more becoming to most women than the full, sloping effect of the fashionable bertha.

Combinations of color are seen on some of the handsomest French dresses. Thus a new gown of satin de Lyons, a fabric which is revived with stiffer silks, is made of turquoise blue, combined with Havana brown. The upper part of this gown was fitted with perfect smoothness around the waist, and was of the turquoise blue; but the deep Spanish flounce that fell from the knee was made of the brown satin, with two narrow ruffles with rolled edges around the bottom and two similar ruffles at the knee, where the flounce joined on the skirt. The bodice of this gown was finished with a fall of guipure lace, in which the pattern was run with threads of gold.

Swiss muslins and organdies are more suitable trimmed with ruffles than anything else. The fine dotted Swisses are especially pretty when finished with point d'esprit ruffles, while the sheer organdie is made in genuine old-time fashion with ruffles edged with Valenciennes and full waists and lace-edged berthas and trimmings of satin ribbon.—[New York Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

Serpents of silver coil around umbrella handles.

Moonstone flowers with gold and jeweled centers are shown.

Hair ornaments that appear to be popular are large rings of gold through which pass arrows of shell.

The latest hair-pins are of shell with two long curved lines in diamonds folding back and terminating in whirls.

A new hair-pin is tipped with a row of gold feathers. They form a curved ornament and are drawn and modeled with great perfection.

The chrysoprase is green and in high fashion abroad, the Prince of Wales having recently bestowed it as a bangle set in diamonds as a wedding present.

Yellow is said to be a favorite shade for children's dresses this summer, and is especially becoming to those who have dark hair and eyes.

Galloons and ribbons are among the most stylish of skirt-trimmings, both being frequently applied to the same skirt. When used together they should agree in color.

Pale violet stockings are embroidered with black fleur de lis, and black ones with tiny violets or miniature rosebuds.

The street gown should not measure over four and a half or five yards at the bottom. It is close at the waist.

Baby ribbon is much used for trimming children's dresses. The tiny loops are ruched up so closely that actually miles of the ribbon are used on a gown. A child's party gown of cream colored bengaline is bordered with a ruche of this ribbon, over which falls a frill of fine blonde, headed by another ruche of the baby ribbon.

Grass linen and linen canvas are used with all materials except those of very light weight, for which crinoline or tarlatan is preferred.

Young ladies abroad are wearing in the hair with evening dress a flat bow of velvet corresponding in color either with the gown or the trimmings. This bow is put on wire covered with velvet and curved to fit round the coils of hair at the back. Sometimes the velvet is very finely wrought with gold, silver, jet or jewels, and it often serves as a background for some sparkling diamond ornaments.

A new capote is the Charlotte Corday cap. It is a full crowned cap like that which bears the name of the famous French woman. A twist of black satin ribbon, with standing ends in front and perhaps a rose or jeweled aigrette, completes an arrangement that does duty this summer for an elaborate bonnet.

The daintiest new trimmings are composed of arabesques of suede leather on a background of fine guipure lace or of bands of gold canvas set thickly with spangles of vario-colored metals.

The favorite shoe for travelers to the World's Fair will be a laced boot of russet Russia leather or one of fine kid foxed with patent leather.

The cape which covers the waist line or a picturesque empire coat of tan cloth with miroir velvet trimmings, is the favorite wrap.

Embroidery on footwear is more general and more elaborate than ever before. A stylish cottage Oxford tie is shown of French kid, with close jet embroidery on toe and each side the instep.

Some of the new bodices are finished with deep collars, which cover the shoulder-seams and give the sloping effect to the shoulders now esteemed elegant.

Pluck of an Opera Singer.

Fifty years ago European audiences listened with rapt admiration to Rubini, a tenor of whom it was said that, though he himself could not act, he made his voice act for him, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. The intensity of expression he gave to his voice, the judicious use of the tremolo and the management of light and shade produced a thrilling effect. But his best vocal feat consisted of taking the bass of the upper stave without preparation, thus retaining it for a long time, and then let it imperceptibly die away. The listeners could hardly believe their ears. The adventurous are always on the edge of danger. On one occasion Rubini, after repeating this vocal feat, and being a second time encored, found himself unable to produce the expected note. Determined not to fail, he gathered up his vocal strength and made a supreme effort. The note came with its wonted power, and brillancy and duration, but at the cost of a broken collar bone. A surgeon examined the singer and found that the tension of the lungs had been too powerful for the strength of his collar bone. Two months rest would be required to reunite the clavicle, and this the singer claimed to be impossible, as he had only finished several days of a long engagement.

"Can I sing at all with a broken collar bone?" he asked.

"Yes; it will make no difference in your voice," answered the surgeon. "But you must avoid lifting heavy weights and any undue exertion—above all, you must leave the B flat alone."

Rubini continued to sing with a broken clavicle until the termination of the engagement.

COLONEL Jesse E. Peyton, of Philadelphia, "the Father of Centennials," has started a movement for a great international celebration to commemorate the twentieth century of Christianity, and to be held in Jerusalem, six years hence. They say that the Colonel can think up more centennials in an hour than most people can in a day; and though he is old enough to be venerable, he is not too old to be vigorous.

DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

Its Color in Relation to the Pursuits of Man.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travellers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be considerably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of red pepper, and though this may fail for humankind in general, something might be done toward increasing the pigment in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owner of gray locks.

Suppose, for a moment, that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled in the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs. If a rogue could but at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees, or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmistakable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion by change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an Alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle. Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guineas. Mr. Carcass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock coat, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possibte. We have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, though "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes, and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age," says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinion." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many wise men will it never be said

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool
And to do that well demands high wit;

while the foolish one, in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor. —[Nineteenth Century.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

KARTOFFEL-SUPPE.—The famous kartoffel-suppe of the Germans is an excellent soup maigre, though it is often made with stock in place of water. Boil a handful of chopped chives in half a pint of water for ten minutes; add a quart of milk to the mixture. When it boils have six large potatoes, well mashed, with a large tablespoonful of butter and a scant tablespoonful of salt ready in a colander, and pour about half the soup mixture over them. Press the potatoes through the colander with the liquid and add the puree to the remainder of milk and water on the stove. Bring the soup to the boiling point, stirring it continually. Beat two eggs with two or three tablespoonfuls of milk; add a tablespoonful of the hot soup, which must now be drawn to the back part of the fire, where it will not boil. Stir in the beaten eggs and milk very carefully, stirring the soup all the time to prevent their curdling. Pour the soup in the tureen as soon as the eggs are added, and serve.

BROILED MACKEREL.—The best way to cook a mackerel, like a shad, which it succeeds in market, is to broil it. For an ordinary family take two spring mackerel or one Spanish mackerel which has been well scaled and cleaned. Remove the backbone as you do the backbone of a shad, using a boning-knife and taking care to remove as little of the flesh as possible. With a little care, this is an easy matter and a great improvement to the fish. Rub the fish thoroughly with a little sweet oil, season it with salt and pepper, and lay it over a gridiron, flesh down. The fire should be of clear, bright coals, and the fish should be allowed to cook steadily for about ten or twelve minutes without turning it. When it is thoroughly done it should be an even brown on the flesh side. Turn it and cook it for a minute or two on the skin side, and slip it at once on to a hot platter. Spread a little maitre d'hotel butter over it, and garnish it with watercress and a lemon cut lengthwise in six sections.

The Butcher Bird.

The shrike bird is very common here in Florida and generally known by the name of butcher bird. It is a most cruel and vindictive bird, and it seems to have the same traits North or South. Most varieties of orange trees, especially seedling trees, are covered with thorns, often three or four inches long. It is common to find beetles, grasshoppers, katydids, and the harmless chameleon impaled on these thorns, and one often surprises the bird in his cruelties.

I was once taking dinner with a friend in town; the windows were open and in the room was a canary bird in its cage. Suddenly a butcher bird darted in a window, and flew around the bird cage. The poor little canary seemed fascinated, and drawn to the side of the cage, when the cannibal thrust its head in between the wires and with a most dexterous twist, took off the head of the canary and, dropping it on the dining table near my plate, flew out of the window. So quickly was it done that, though seven persons sat at the table, none of us realized the catastrophe until the helpless little head fell on the table.

Only a couple of weeks ago I came across two boys on the road who had killed a black snake, some five or six feet long, which they were stretching across the road. While standing looking at the snake, and within a few feet of it, a butcher bird pounced down and, almost as quick as lightning, seized and twisted off the end of the tail and flew away with some four inches of it to ornament some thorn on an orange tree.—[Springfield Republican.

The Power of Telescopes.

The following curious statement by Prof. H. S. Holden on the power of the eye and the telescope, as they are contrasted in actual experience, is of special and permanent interest:

If the brightness of a star seen with the eye alone is one, with a 2-inch telescope it is 100 times as bright, with a 4-inch telescope it is 400 times as bright, 8-inch telescope it is 1,600 times as bright, 16-inch telescope it is 6,400 times as bright, 32-inch telescope it is 25,600 times as bright, 36-inch telescope it is 32,400 times as bright. That is, stars can be seen with the 36-inch telescope which are 30,000 times fainter than the faintest stars visible to the naked eye. While the magnifying power which can be successfully used on the 5-inch telescope is not above 400, the 36-inch telescope will permit a magnifying power of more than 2,000 diameters on suitable objects, stars, for example.

This power cannot be used on the moon and planets with real advantage for many reasons, but probably a power of 1,000 or 1,500 will be the maximum. The moon will thus appear under the same conditions as if it were to be viewed by the naked eye at a distance of, say, 200 miles. This is the same as saying that objects about 300 feet square can be recognized, so that no village or great canal or even large edifice can be built on the moon without our knowledge. Highly organized life on the moon will make itself known in this indirect way if it exists. If one were looking at the earth under the same conditions, the great works of hydraulic mining or the great operations of Dakota farms or California ranches would be obvious.

Blushing.

Blushing is not an art. Neither is it an absolute sign of ill-breeding, as some unkind people maintain. The fact is, it is just as natural for some people to blush on one occasion as it is for others to turn pale on another. The same laws of nature which govern the one rule govern the other. The capillaries or small blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins in the body form, particularly over the cheeks, a network so fine that it is necessary to employ a microscope to distinguish them. Ordinarily the blood passes through these veins in normal volumes, leaving only the natural complexion. But when some sudden emotion takes possession of the heart its action increases and an electric thrill instantly leaps to the cheeks. The thrill is nothing more than the rush of blood through the invisible capillaries; the color is nothing more than the blood just beneath the delicate surface of the skin. The causes that bring about this condition in the circulating system are called mental stimuli. They consist of joy, anger, shame and the many other emotions. Sudden horror, remorse or fear, on the contrary, influences the nerves which control the blood vessels, and the face becomes white. Blushing and pallor result from the sudden action of the mind on the nervous system. So, if the mind be forewarned and prepared for emotions, both habits can at least be partially overcome. But when the nervous system is highly strung it would be a lifelong if not futile task to endeavor to effect a perfect cure.—[Boston Globe.

Copper From Birds.

It has long been known that six or seven per cent. of copper could be obtained from turacin, a crimson pigment yielded by the feathers of the turacou, the African plantain-eating bird, of which there are twenty-five distinct species; but some new light has recently been thrown on the subject by Professor A. H. Church, of London. Of the twenty-five kinds of turacou, eighteen, namely, all those belonging to the three genera, turacus, galurex and musophago, contain, according to this gentleman, the pigment turacin in from eight to eighteen of the primary and secondary feathers of each wing. It occurs also in the head feathers and crests of some of these birds. The pigment may be extracted by the most dilute alkaline liquids, producing a magnificent crimson solution, and it has a perfectly well-defined absorption spectrum. When a single red feather is burned, the green flash of copper can, it is stated, be distinctly seen. The presence of copper is easily accounted for by fact that bananas, the chief food of the many of the turacou birds contains this metal. The amount of copper in the turacin of a single bird is not quite one-fifth of a grain. Did the turacous yield metal of greater value than copper it is possible that their special breeding would have proved a more remunerative proceeding than investing in many gold mines. As it is, their capacity of yielding copper is merely regarded as a scientific curiosity.—[New York Telegram.

He Never Caught Anything.

I remember years ago a seventeen-year-old cousin from the country unexpectedly joining a family party in town at tea.

He had brought his portmanteau, and, like one of Mr. Smiles' young men arrived in London to make his fortune, had evidently "come to stay."

"Glad to see you, Jack," said the hostess, "but to what are we indebted for this condescension?"

"Oh, such a lark! Old Dobbin (his tutor) and half the pupils are down with scarlet fever."

There was a dreadful scrimmage. The elder children snatched up the younger and fled from the room. The hostess clasped her babe to her breast and glared at the intruder as though he had come purposely to deprive her of her offspring.

"Do you come here from a house full of scarlet fever?" she gasped.

"Don't be frightened about me," returned that awful boy; "I never catch anything."

But he did that time.—[Sheffield Sun.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

THE CROW'S REASON.

A great black crow sat on a tree,
And cawed, and cawed, and cawed at me.

Said I, "Old crow, you're not polite
To caw at me from morn to night.

"Pray tell me why you ope your jaws
And jeer me so?" He answered, "Caws."

Which, true as you and I do live,
Is just the reason small boys give

When they are asked why they will do
Some things that they've no business to.
—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

BRAINY BANTAM.

A pair of full-grown, pure-white Bantam chickens, male and female, very tame, delighted to be fondled by the children about the house. Set the rooster on top of a post or on the knee and he seemed to know that he gave the children pleasure, as he always began crowing his loudest, with a twinkle of fun in his eyes, as they laughed and danced around him. I had a small looking-glass that we would hold before him. As soon as he saw a rival, as he was foolish enough to believe, he would begin to pick gravel, ruffle his neck feathers, and approaching the glass, strike savagely with spurs, and would have broken the glass did I not jerk it away too quickly for him. One day he leaped on top of the frame to find his enemy on the other side, and for a moment seemed surprised. It was then wisdom entered his head, for he could not be fooled after this.—[Germantown Telegraph.

HOW SOME BIRDS LEARN TO SING.

A wren built her nest in a box on a New Jersey farm. The occupants of the farm-house saw the mother teaching her young to sing. She sat in front of them, and sang her whole song very distinctly. One of her young attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, its voice broke, and it lost the tune. The mother recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before, and continuing the song as long as it was able; and, when the notes were again lost, the mother began again where it had stopped, and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes the second time with great precision; and again a young one attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first, and so with the third and fourth, until each of the birds became a perfect songster.—[Sacred Heart Review.

LEARNING TO FLY.

One morning there was great excitement among a family of robins living in Farmer Larkin's orchard. This family consisted of the father mother, and three children. The young ones had grown to be so large that their nest was too small to hold them any longer. For several days they had been hopping about on the branches, exercising their wings and learning to take care of themselves.

The mother thought they were strong enough to fly across the road into the garden where they could find plenty of bugs and worms for their dinner. She showed them how to spread their wings and move along on the air, and encouraged them to follow her and not to be afraid of falling.

They all tried to do as she told them, and two followed her and crossed the road, landing safely in the garden, where they soon began to find something good to eat. The third young one was more timid than the others; and he only flew down to the lower branches of the tree, where he stopped to get fresh courage.

While this was going on, Farmer Larkin was driving down the road. Just as he came along by the orchard, the little robin made another attempt to get over into the garden, but he only wavered up and down for a short distance, and then dropped suddenly, lighting on the back of the horse. He rode the whole length of the orchard, hopping around on old Billy's harness and making himself very comfortable.

When Mother Robin saw where he was she was greatly alarmed, and circled wildly about, calling him away. By and by he spread his wings again, and flew off to the fence, where she joined him and coaxed him along till at last he reached the garden. Farmer Larkin was much amused as he watched their movements. When he went home he told his children about the little ird that took a ride on horseback.—[Our Little Ones.

"SIDE-SHOWS" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Art Galleries fill a superb building that is unmistakably classic in architecture. Surmounted by a grand dome supporting a winged statue, the front sends out a beautiful pillared portico, which is repeated by smaller doorways of similar design. Around the whole run great galleries, forty feet wide, presenting surfaces for molding, sculpture, and mural paintings. Leading up from the Lagoon are steps and terraces, upon which a number of square pedestals support groups of sculpture.

Standing apart from the other large buildings, the Palace of Fine Arts need not harmonize with them. It is of impressive simplicity in its lines, and attains grandeur by a few commanding features. Two wings of not dissimilar effect emphasize the beauty of the main portion.

In the opinion of many, this building should be made a permanent memorial of the Fair. It is the least dependent upon others of all that have been grouped within the park. Within are galleries admirably adapted for the safe preservation and convenient exhibition of memorials of the great Fair. Architects agree that but little labor and expense would be necessary to convert the whole into a fire-proof, durable, and beautiful monument to the great Columbian Exposition.

We cannot even barely mention a ten-thousandth of the features each of which some boy or girl will pick out as "the best thing of all." But let us run over just a few of the "side shows," outside of the classified exhibits.

Here will be found ancient and modern villages imitated; a captive balloon; settlements of foreign nations; a wheel 250 feet in diameter for whirling people up into the air on revolving chairs; a great tower ascended by an electric spiral railway; a panorama of the Alps; an immense swimming-building, with tank; a great company of trained animals; an artificial-ice toboggan-slide; Japanese bazars; Bohemian glass-blowers; an African savage settlement; a great glass-factory in operation; a Moorish palace; a volcano panorama; a 100 miles-an-hour railway, where the cars are driven by jets of water and slide on films of water; gondolas and electric launches plying upon all the waterways; an Eskimo village; a steam-engine, in the power-house, twice as large as the celebrated Corliss engine, but using oil for fuel; all the State buildings; a hunter's camp; a complete Indian village; a dairy; the largest cannon that the Krupp works have ever built; a moving sidewalk, part moving slowly enough to step upon, and part carrying the passengers quickly along. Most of these amusing sights are in a strip of eighty acres called the "Midway Plaisance." And the children's Building.

A Century editorial says of this exhibition: "Those who have time to see only its general aspect will have seen the very best of it." A government report is quoted as saying: "This exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history." And to the boys and girls of America we can say that to see the Fair intelligently, and with time properly apportioned, will be an education more liberal than can be acquired in any college in the land.

One great difficulty will be the impossibility of seeing more than one drop out of the ocean offered. Remember, if you go, that you will have to select the few things that you wish most to see. Then go resolutely and see them. Never mind the gilt gingerbread; find out the very jewels that you wish to make your own. If you love art, see the pictures and statuary If you love machinery, go see the wheels go round.

It will be a good lesson to draw from the Fair that all its magnificence is the result of an idea—the idea that the world was round; and that the man in whose honor the people are there gathered was for years believed to be a visionary and a crank.

Which brings us back to the homely wisdom of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you are right; then go ahead."—[St. Nicholas.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

Why Is It More Highly Developed in Some Persons Than in Others?

If there is any subject that people in general think they are specially familiar with, that subject is their own sense of touch or skin-feeling. Yet how few will not be surprised to learn that the points of a pair of compasses held two and three-fifths inches apart against the middle of one's own back feel like but one point? If opened to two and a half inches, they feel like two. This was discovered by Weber in a series of experiments to which Mr. Herbert Spencer has lately called attention.

Weber found the tips of the forefingers could feel the two points when they were one-twelfth of an inch apart, but not when closer together. Between this fine sensitiveness and the coarse sensitiveness of the middle of the back all the outer parts of the body vary.

For instance, the inner surface of the second joints of the forefinger can distinguish the two compass points one-sixth of an inch apart. The innermost points have less senstiveness of this sort, but rank in it equal with the tip of the nose. The end of the toe, the palm of the hand and the cheek have alike one-fifth of the perceptiveness of the tip of the forefinger, and the lower part of the forehead has one-half that of the cheek.

The back of the hand and crown of the head are nearly alike in having 14 times less sensitiveness of this sort than the tip of the forefinger. The thigh has less near the knee, and the points of the compasses must be an inch and one half apart before the breast ceases to feel them as one.

Mr. Spencer accounts for these differences on the ground of the greater practice of some parts of the body in feeling various objects. For instance, the fingertips are educated in the matter, and their qualities transmitted by inheritance to successive generations. The tongue, always feeling the teeth, and often feeling particles of food, is still better educated. Its tip can distinguish between compass points 1-24 of an inch apart, and is the most sensitive member of the body.

Mr. Spencer's theory agrees with some well known facts. For example, he showed what was pretty well known long before he was born, that the fingertips of the blind are more sensitive than those of persons who can see, and who therefore do not practice their sense of touch so much. He also found that skilled type-setters were more sensitive than the blind on whom he experimented, for the type-setters could distinguish both compass points when one-seventeenth of an inch apart.

It may be suggested that many facts could be adduced to show that parts of the body do not become more but less sensitive by continual touching of things. The fingers of a seamstress are often "calloused" by needle-pricks or pressures, and yet she is always as much seeking to avoid the pricking as the type-setter is to seize but one type.

But in such scientific matters theories are plentiful and easily made. The facts themselves are the interesting things, as are all pieces of novel information about the wonderful human body.

England has five admirals who are ninety years old or over.

A hatchet, hammer and pincers are now coubined in one tool.

The $10,000 gold note bears a picture of Andrew Jackson.

The French lead the world in the production of pansies.

The juice from the peel of bananas is said to make an excellent indelible ink.

It Is Superior to Gunpowder.

The German military authorities are experimenting with a new explosive which its inventors claim is destined to supersede gunpowder. The explosive is a brown fatty substance. A spark or a shock does not set it off. Heat to a considerable degree does not affect it. Scarcely any smoke and but little sound accompanies the explosion. When in guns the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. It is intended mainly for the artillery branch of the service.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.

The man or woman who is profitably employed is generally happy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to R. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happy and profitably employed.

A great many people are right in their hearts and wrong in their heads.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

The taste of pie does not depend upon the size or the shape of the piece.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Thinking will keep us from doing wrong.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

During the most violent gales the sea is disturbed to a depth of 500 feet.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

There are thirteen elements in the body—five gaseous and eight solid.

Mrs. Theresa Hartson
Albion, Pa.

Misery Turned to Comfort

Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Distress—All CURED.

"Albion, Erie Co., Pa., Feb. 18, '93.

"I can truly say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done more for me than all the prescriptions and other medicines I have ever taken. For 14 years I have suffered with kidney troubles; my back being so lame at times that I

Could Not Raise Myself

up out of my chair. Nor could I turn myself in bed. I could not sleep, and ***suffered great distress*** with my food. I have taken 4 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla with the most gratifying results. I feel like a new person, and my terrible sufferings have all gone.

Life is Comfort

compared to the misery it used to be. I can now go to bed and have a good night's rest; can eat heartily without any distress. I am willing this should be published for others good." MRS. THERESA HARTSON.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
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BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 40 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Macic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BNU 23

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Moses and Miriam on the Banks of the Red Sea."

TEXT "*And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them, 'Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.*"—Exodus xv., 20, 21.

Sermonizers are naturally so busy in getting the Israelites safely through the parted Red sea and the Egyptians submerged in the returning waters that but little time is ordinarily given to what the Lord's people did after they got well up high and dry on the beach. That was the beach of the Red sea, which is at its greatest width 200 miles and at its least width 12 miles. Why is the adjective "red" used in describing this water? It is called the Red sea because the mountains on its western coast look as though sprinkled with brick dust, and the water is colored with red seaweed and has red zoophyte and red coral.

This sea was cut by the keels of Egyptian, Phœnician and Arabic shipping. It was no insignificant pond or puddle on the beach of which my text calls us to stand. I hear upon it the sound of a tambourine, for which the timbrel was only another name—an instrument of music made out of a circular hoop, with pieces of metal fixed in the sides of it, which made a jingling sound, and over which hoop a piece of parchment was distended, and this was beaten by the knuckles of the performer.

The Israelites, standing on the beach of the Red sea, were making music on their deliverance from the pursuing Egyptians, and I hear the Israelitish men with their deep bass voices, and I hear the timbrel of Miriam as she leads the women in their jubilee. Rather lively instruments, you say, for religious service, the timbrel or tambourine. But I think God sanctioned it. And I rather think we will have to put a little more of the festive into our religious services and drive out the dolorous and funereal, and the day may come when the timbrel will resume its place in the sanctuary. But that which occupied the attention of all the men and women of that Israelitish host was the celebration of their victory. They had crossed. They had triumphed. They were free.

More wonder was this victory and defeat than when the hosts of Richard overcame the hosts of Saladin at Azotus, than when at Bannockburn Scotland was set free; than when the Earl of Northumberland was driven back at Branham Moor, than when at the battle of Wakefield York was slain, than when at Bosworth Field Richard was left dead, than when the Athenians under Miltiades at Marathon put the Persians to flight, for this victory of my text was gained without sword or catapult or spear. The weapon was a lifted and prostrated sea. "And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day feels much as Moses and Miriam did when they stood on the banks of the Red sea after their safe emergence from the waters. By the help of God and the generosity of our friends here and elsewhere our $140,000 of floating church debt is forever gone, and this house, which, with the ground upon which it stands, represents $410,000, I this day reconsecrate to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. A stranger might ask how could this church get into debt to an amount that would build several large churches? My answer is, Waves of destruction, stout as any that ever rolled across the Red sea of my text.

Examine all the pages of church history and all the pages of the world's history and show me an organization, sacred or secular, that ever had to build three great structures, two of them destroyed by fire. Take any of your biggest life insurance companies, or your biggest storehouses, or your biggest banks, or your biggest newspaper establishments and let them have to build three times on the same foundation, and it would cost them a struggle if not demolition. My text speaks of the Red sea once crossed, but one Red sea would not have so much overcome us. It was with us Red sea after Red sea. Three Red seas! Yet to-day, thanks be to God, we stand on the shore, and with organ and cornet in absence of a timbrel we chant "Sing ye unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

But why the great expense of this structure? My answer is the immensity of it and the firmness of it. It cost over $34,000 to dig the cellar before one stone was laid, reaching as the foundation does from street to street, and then the building of the house was constructed in a way, we are told by experienced builders who had nothing to do with it, for durability of foundation and wall such as characterizes hardly any other building of this city. To the day of your death and mine, and for our children and grandchildren after us, it will stand here a house of God and a gate of heaven.

For me personally this is a time of gladness more than tongue or pen or type can ever tell. For twenty-four years I had been building churches in Brooklyn and seeing them burn down until I felt I could endure the strain no longer, and I had written my resignation as pastor and had appointed to read it two Sabbaths ago and close my work in Brooklyn forever. I felt that my chief work was yet to be done, but that I could not do it with the Alps on one one shoulder and the Himalayas on the other. But God has interfered, and the way is clear, and I am here and expect to be here until my work on earth is done.

My thanks must be first to God and then to all who have contributed by large gift or small to this emancipation. Thanks to the men, women and children who have helped, and sometimes helped with self sacrifice that I know must have won the applause of the heavens. If you could only read with me a few of the thousands of letters that have come to my desk in The Christian Herald office, you would know how deep their sympathy, how large their sacrifice has been. "I have sold my bicycle and now send you the money," is the language of one noble young man who wrote to The Christian Herald. "This is my dead son's gift to me, and I have been led to send it to you," writes a mother in Rhode Island.

As a church we from this day make new departure. We will preach more instructive sermons. We will offer more faithful prayers. We will do better work in all departments. We will in the autumn resume our lay college. We will fill all the rooms of this magnificent pile with work for God and suffering humanity. More prayers have been offered for this church, and on both sides the sea, than for any church that has ever existed, and all those prayers will be answered. Clear the track for the Brooklyn Tabernacle! "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

If we never shouted victory till we got clear through the struggles of this life, we would never shout at all. Copy the habit of Miriam and Moses. The moment you get a victory celebrate it. The time and place to hold a jubilee for the safe crossing of the Red sea is on its beach and before you leave it. It is awful, the delayed hosannahs, the belated hallelujahs, the postponed doxologies, the trains of thanksgiving coming in so long after they are due!

The time to thank God for a rescue from temptation is the moment after you have broken the wine flask. The time to thank God for your salvation is the moment after the first flash of pardon. The time to be grateful for the comfort of your bereft soul is the first moment of Christ's appearance at the mausoleum of Lazarus. The time for Miriam's tambourine to sound its most jubilant note is the moment the last Israelite puts his foot on the sand on the parted inland ocean. Alas, that when God's mercies have such swift wings our praises should have such leaden feet!

Notice that Miriam's song in my text had for its burden the overthrown cavalry. It was not so much the infantry or the men on foot over whose defeat she rejoiced with ringing timbrel, but over the men on horseback—the mounted troops! "The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea." Tremendous arm of war is the cavalry! Josephus says that in that host that crossed the Red sea there were 50,000 cavalrymen. Epaminondas rode into battle with 5000 cavalrymen and Alexander with 7000. Marlborough depended on his cavalry for the triumph at Blenheim. It was not alone the snow that despoiled the French armies in retreat from Moscow, but the mounted Cossacks. Cavalrymen decided the battles of Leuthen and Leipsic and Winchester and Hanover Court House and Five Forks. Some of you may have been in the relentless raids led on by Forrest or Chalmers or Morgan or Stuart of the southern side, or Pleasanton or Wilson or Kilpatrick or Sheridan of the northern side. The army saddles are the thrones of battle. Hurricanes in stirrups are the cavalrymen.

No wonder that Miriam was chiefly grateful that the Egyptian cavalrymen, pursuing the Israelites down to midway the Red sea, were unsaddled, unstirruped, unhorsed.

And I have to tell you, O child of God, that the Lord, who is on your side now and forever, has at His disposal and under His command all waters, all winds, all lightnings, all time and all eternity. Come, look me in the face while I utter the word God commands me to speak to you, "No weapon formed against you shall prosper." Don't throw away your tambourine. You will want it as sure as you sit there and I stand here, and the tune you will yet play on it, whether standing on beach of time or beach of eternity, will be the tune that Miriam played when she cried "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

I expect to have a good laugh with you in heaven, for the Bible says in Luke, sixth chapter, twenty-first verse, "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." We shall not spend all eternity psalm singing, but sometimes in review of the past, as Christ says, we shall laugh. There is nothing wrong in laughter. It all depends on what you laugh at, and when you laugh. Nothing, it seems, will more thoroughly kindle our heavenly hilarities after we have got inside the pearly gate than to see how in this world we got scared at things which ought not to have frightened us at all.

How often we work ourselves up into a great stew about nothing! The Red sea before may be deep, and the Egyptian cavalry behind us may be well mounted, but if we trust the Lord we will go through no more hurt by the water than when in boyhood we rolled our garments to the knee and barefoot crossed the meadow brook on the old homestead. The odds may seem to be all against you, but I guess it will be all right with you if you have God on your side and all the angelic, cherubic, seraphic and archangelic kingdoms. "If God be for you, who can be against you?"

But let me criticise Miriam a little for the instrument of music she employed in the divine service on the sandy beach. Why not take some other instrument? The harp was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? The cymbal was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? The trumpet was a sacred instrument. Why did she not take that? Amid that great host there must have been musical instruments more used in religious service. No. She took that which she liked the best and on which she could best express her gratulation over a nation's rescue, first through the retreat of the waves of the Red sea, and then through the clapping of the hands of their destruction. So I withdraw my criticism of Miriam. Let every one take her or his best mode of divine worship and celebration. My idea of heaven is that it is a place where we can do as we please and have everything we want. Of course we will do nothing wrong and want nothing harmful.

How much of the material and physical will finally make up the heavenly world I know not, but I think Gabriel will have his trumpet, and David his harp, and Handel his organ, and Thalberg his piano, and the great Norwegian performer his violin, and Miriam her timbrel, and as I cannot make music on any of them I think I will move around among all of them and listen. But there are our friends of the Scotch Covenanter church who do not like musical instruments at all in divine worship, and they need not have them.

What a day it will be when we stand on the beach of heaven and look back on the Red sea of this world's sin and trouble and celebrate the fact that we have got through and got over and got up, our sins and our troubles attempting to follow gone clear down under the waves.

Oh, crimson floods roll over them and drown them, and drown them forever! In this world we have so little time for that, I am looking forward to eternal socialities. To be with God and never sin against Him. To be with Christ and forever feel His love. To walk together in robes of white with those with whom on earth we walked together in black raiment of mourning. To gather up the members of our scattered families and embrace them with no embarrassment, though all heaven be looking on.

A mine in Scotland caved in and caught amid the rocks a young man who in a few days was to have been united in holy marriage. No one could get heart to tell his affianced of the death of her beloved, but some one made her believe that he had changed his mind about the marriage and wilfully disappeared. Fifty years passed on, when one day the miners delving in the earth suddenly came on the body of that young man, which had all those years been kept from the air and looked just as it was the day of the calamity. Strong, manly, noble youth, he sat there looking as on the day he died. But no one recognized the silent form.

After awhile they called the oldest inhabitants to come and see if any one could recognize him. A woman with bent form and her hair snowy white with years came last, and looking upon the silent form that had been so completely preserved gave a bitter cry and fell into a long swoon. It was the one to whom half a century before she was to have been wedded, looking then just as when in the days of their youth their affections had commingled. But the emotion of her soul was too great for mortal endurance, and two days after those who fifty years before were to have joined hands in wedlock were at last married in the tomb, and side by side they wait for the resurrection.

My friends, we shall come at last upon those of our loved ones who long ago halted in the journey of life. They will be as fair and beautiful—yea, fairer and more beautiful than when we parted from them.

I see them now—the glorified—assembled for a celebration mightier and more jubilant than that on the banks of the Red sea, and from all lands and ages, on beach of light above beach of light, gallery above gallery and thrones above thrones, in circling sweep of 10,000 miles of surrounding and upheaved splendor, while standing before them on "sea of glass mingled with fire" Michael, the archangel, with swinging scepter beats time for the multitudinous chorus, crying: "Sing! Sing! Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea."

Shakspeare in German.

During the year 1892 twenty-four dramas of Shakspeare were produced in Germany by 129 companies in 640 performances. Among them the "Merchant of Venice" seemed to enjoy the greatest popularity with 77 performances, succeeded by "Hamlet" and "Othello" with 75 and 71, and Richard III." and "As You Like It" with 37 and 39, respectively. "Coriolanus" was only produced twice and "Henry IV." once.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

BRAIN AND CLIMATE.—The scientific assertion seems to be borne out by recent investigations, viz., that the average weight of the brain of a man has a definite relation to the climate in which he lives, a heavier brain weight being found in cold than in warm countries. Thus it is found that, in proportion to their stature, the Lapps have the largest heads in Europe, the Norwegians next, then come the Swedes, Germans, French and Italians. In the Arab, the head is found to be smaller than any of those named.

MIXED OR HYBRID NATIONALITIES.—From observations of the mulatto race, extending over a period of more than thirty years, Dr. W. A. Dixon states that tuberculosis exists to an excessive degree among the descendants of mulattoes—they are inferior also in vitality, intelligence and morality, and show a high rate of mortality. He has found it quite noticeable that mulatto girls develop much younger than either white or negro girls, and that as women they fade much sooner, with the additional fact, that after the second generation of pure mulatto breeding, practically all the children born are girls. Dr. Dixon remarks that it has already been proved in other races that human hybridity cannot be maintained without reversion or fresh supply from parental blood. The possibility is suggested, too, of the danger that tendencies to tuberculosis and other strumous diseases may be increased in the United States by the large mixture of nationalities which is constantly going on—the immunity of the Jews and other unmixed races to such affections being quite in point.

MOST DIGESTIBLE OF ALL FOODS.—In a lecture by M. Ch. Richet on the influence of the gastric juice on various kinds of food, the digestibility on milk is declared to exceed that of all other alimentary substances, and, after ingestion of a pint of that liquid, scarcely a trace is to be found in the course of an hour. It appears probable, M. Richet remarks, that milk contains some principle not yet isolated by chemists, the action of which is very similar to that of pepsin, and adds its influence to that of the latter in the phenomenon of digestion—the milk also supplying, at the same time, during this function, a certain amount of lactic acid which co-operates with the acid of the gastric juice. Further the milk of the cow is, during the function of digestion, precipitated in coarse clots of caseine, while that of woman and mares' milk are precipitated in much finer granulations, that are considerably easier to digest; hence the inapplicability of cow's milk to the nutrition of very young children, and also the advantage of mares' milk or asses' milk for cases of dyspepsia in persons of delicate constitution. For the young child, all authorities agree that the mother's milk can be replaced by nothing.

THE CAUSES OF INFLUENZA.—There is an interesting contribution on this subject in the March number of the *Zeitschrift fur Hygiene* by Dr. R. Pfeiffer, of the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin. After describing the bacillus of influenza, the best methods of staining and the manner in which he overcame the difficulties, hitherto insurmountable, in cultivating this enemy of mankind, Dr. Pfeiffer details the results of numerous investigations and points out the following practical deductions to be made from them. The bacillus grows very rapidly in pure cultures on a suitable soil, but no growth takes place at a temperature under 26 degrees C. (78.8 degrees F.) or over 43 degrees C. (109.4 degrees F.). In water at ordinary temperatures (60 degrees F.) the bacillus dies rapidly (in eight hours). In bouillon it retains its vitality from fourteen to eighteen days. Hence sputum, etc., if not allowed to dry, is probably infectious for at least fourteen days; and we may here find the explanation of cases, recorded by competent observers, in which the infection appears to have been communicated by means of letters, clothing, etc. The bacillus is very rapidly affected by drying. Cultures exposed to dry air at a temperature of 37 degrees C. did not survive for more than two hours, and even in moist air usually not more than eight hours and never more than twenty. Sputum, if dried, was quite sterile in thirty-four to forty hours. Dr. Pfeifer draws the following conclusions from these facts: (1) The influenza bacillus is not capable of multiplication outside the human body, either in water or in earth. (2) The spread of influenza by dry sputum can occur but seldom. (3) Infection is, as a rule, effected by means of the still moist secretions of the air-passages. Dr. Pfeiffer considers the catarrhal form of influenza to be by far the most frequent. In mild cases, scarcely to be distinguished from ordinary catarrh, he found the bacillus in enormous numbers in the secretions of the nose, whereas in cases of simple catarrh the secretion is almost sterile and certainly contains no bacterium to be mistaken for influenza bacillus. During the acute stage the bacillus is present in the expectoration in large numbers. It sometimes persists in it for weeks, or even months, thus explaining those cases of prolonged convalescence which have been noted especially among the tuberculous individuals. The general symptoms are to be regarded as the result of the absorbtion of influenza toxine. The bacillus may reach the pleura and there excite a pleuritis. No animal is known to be spontaneously affected by influenza. Guinea pigs are very susceptible to the influenza toxine, exhibiting symptoms of fever, dyspnœa, and extreme muscular weakness, strikingly resembling the clinical appearances in man. In conclusion, Dr. Pfeiffer points out the importance of thorough ventilation in all places where many people are assembled, such as theatres, schools and barracks, since every cough or sneeze expels infectious material into the air. He further suggests the use of disinfecting washes for the nose and mouth and the inhalation of antiseptic vapors, and concludes by expressing the hope that the knowledge of the cause of this remarkable disease may lead to the discovery of a specific remedy.—[Lancet.

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Wanted to Amuse the Boys.

George Butler, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, was the son of Dr. Butler, headmaster of Harrow. The boy grew up to be a dignified and serious man, a power in philanthropy and the church, but that he had a demure sense of humor is shown by one anecdote of his earliest years. Doctor Butler wore a fine suit of black, with knee-breeches and cloth gaiters, and with his powdered hair was a figure to move any school-boy to admiration and awe.

One morning little George watched him, as he set out for school, and observed that his father wore one gaiter. When Doctor Butler returned, he said to the lad:

"You were here, George, when I went away this morning. Didn't you see that I had only one gaiter?"

"Yes, papa."

"Then why didn't you tell me?"

"Because," answered George, innocently, "I thought it would amuse the boys!"

The Queerest of Railroads.

One of the queerest railroads on this continent is the Salisbury and Havey, in New Brunswick. It is but twenty miles long, and although it connects with the Intercolonial Road, an admirably constructed line, it is confessedly unsafe. A printed notice hung up in the cars cautions passengers that it is well to get out and walk on reaching a certain bridge, and it was long the custom to push the cars over this crazy structure before the mighty engine was trusted upon its rotten timbers.

A Novel Scheme.

Frederick Douglass has organized a company for the purpose of establishing a large manufacturing enterprise near Newport News, Va., building a town and giving employment to young negro men and women.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

These Are Queer Words.

Filibuster, freebooter and buccaneer are words curiously interrelated. The French and the English sea adventurers once made common cause against Spanish settlements in the new world, and all three of these words came in time to describe the rude sea soldiers who despoiled the Spanish main and the towns upon the coast of the Spanish possessions. Filibuster is said to be the result of an attempt to make a French word of freebooter, and the English borrowed it back from the French because it sounded less frankly brutal than the English word. Buccaneer was originally French in form, and it meant at first one who hunted the boucan or wild cattle and hogs of the West Indies; then one who made jerked meat of their flesh, and finally, because this meat was used to provision the ships of the sea rovers, a filibuster or freebooter.

The man who will not improve his talents steals from himself.

A Matter of Health

IT costs more to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

Where the finest food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

Where the question of health is considered, no baking powder but Royal can be used with safety. All others are shown by official analyses to contain lime, ammonia or alum.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

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PILGRIM SPRING BED.

"Sleep covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak. It is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold and cold for the hot. In short, money that buys everything, balance and weight that makes the shepherd equal to the monarch and the fool to the wise."

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 8,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

The reconstructed Baker ballot law as agreed upon by the house and senate, makes the following changes in the present law:

The ballot is decreased to one-half its present size. Only one set of the ballots and sample ballots is necessary. Reduces the percentage for party nominations from three to two. Increases the time allowed for printing the ballots. Provides that the printing of the ballots for spring elections shall be done under the supervision of the county commissioners. Certificates of nominations for members of the house of representatives shall be filed with the county commissioners instead of the secretary of the commonwealth. Provides that one mark in a circle at the top of a column of candidates shall be a vote for every one in that column. Where the circle is not marked a mark for every candidate voted for is required. A screen or door must be placed on the front of each booth, thereby better securing privacy. Provides for greater thickness of paper for ballots and the corner of the ballot folded over shall be printed black so that the number cannot be seen through the paper. In case a voter votes more persons than he is entitled to the ballot shall not be entirely thrown out, but so much of the ballot as is properly marked shall be counted.

The disability clause of the act of 1891 is unchanged, but a penal clause is provided for any one who falsely represents his disability.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

As the exclusion of Chinese immigration is the policy of the government, determined on with the approval of both political parties and the assent of Republican and Democratic administrations, and recognized in our treaties with China, some justification for the registration provision of the Geary law is to be found in the organized and extensive conspiracies to evade the exclusion law, official details of which have recently been made public. They exist not only in the far Northwest in the smuggling of Chinese into the country from British Columbia, but in the New England States bordering on the Dominion line. A sort of underground railroad is reported to be in operation between Montreal and other Canadian cities and points within the American line, and for over a year these organized gangs have been smuggling Chinese into this country, of course to their great profit. They are reported to get a hundred dollars for every one of the celestials they bring over. The issue of forged indentification certificates forms part of the business. A number of arrests, both of Americans and Chinese, have been made by the federal authorities. This smuggling business is carried on even much more extensively on the Pacific, between the States of Washington and the British province.

The President has been appealed to by religious bodies to suspend the execution of the Geary law, and logically he should also suspend the exclusion law in favor of these smuggling gangs. He can do nothing of the kind. So far as congress has provided the means he must enforce the laws. The ingenuity of the Chinese in evading the exclusion law was what called forth the Geary act. The registration provision of that law is by no means oppressive, even if it is exceptional. The deportation penalty is for non-compliance but is probably impracticable. Americans resident in Germany and other European countries are required to comply with local laws as to registration much more vexatious than the registration of the Geary act. If they do not they are subject to penalties more or less severe. The whole trouble about the Geary law has been caused by the refusal of the Chinese to comply with its registration provision, and this refusal has been prompted by the orders of the Chinese Six Companies of California. The resident Chinese prefer to obey the orders of this governing body and defy the laws of the United States, so that it has really become a question which is the more powerful and to be obeyed, the Six Companies or the government of the United States. That is all there is of the Chinese question, admitting the unquestioned fact that the exclusion of Chinese immigration is the settled policy of the American government.—Pittsburg *Post*.

THE TREATY between Russia and the United States has at last been formally proclaimed, and will go into effect on June 24. The treaty is similar in scope to all extradition treaties negotiated by the United States in recent years. Much opposition was made to the treaty, and has been before the people for about six years.

EDWIN BOOTH, the great tragedian, died on Wednesday morning, at the Player's club, New York, after a long illness. Booth was the most famous tragedian the world has known.

THERE IS a financial panic throughout the west, and banks continue going under every day. The probable cause of the panic is attributed to the bank officials taking a lunch at the World's Fair.

Further Pension Frauds.

The loose construction of pension laws recently in vogue and the lax administration of the laws as construed seem to have put a premium on pension frauds and brought organized gangs of pension swindlers into existence. A gang of traffickers in pensions has just been ferreted out in Iowa by an honest pension examiner, and another is being overhauled, it is stated, in New Mexico. The cases recently unearthed in Norfolk are in point. All go to show the necessity of a publication of the pension lists, so that every neighborhood will be able to assist the government in exposing frauds. The pension roll should be a roll of honor.

Must Salute the Prince.

Commander Davis has written a lengthy letter to Mrs. Potter Palmer, in Chicago, in which he gives implicit instructions as to how the infanta should be received when she arrives in that city. In the letter he says: "Will you kindly warn the good people of Chicago that when they are presented to her they are presented to her husband as well, who stands by her side and is a prince of royal blood. People when presented should bow to each. They have made the mistake here in New York of almost ignoring the prince and saluting the princess alone." Mr. Davis then informs Mrs. Palmer just how the presenting should be done and that in retiring people should avoid turning their backs on their royal highnesses. Commander Davis concludes as follows: "You can easily understand that it is an utter impossibility for a lady in so conspicuous a position as that of her royal highness to meet and know all the persons in one city who would like to know her. So that I would advise you to make the list of those for whom you desire a special presentation as exclusive as possible."

Now Centre Hallers will know how to do when Eulalie comes here.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 26th of May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhoea. Every one should procure a bottle of this Remedy before leaving home. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

——The stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods sold at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, is complete in every respect and sold at prices so low that all can purchase.

SPRING • OPENING

— AT THE —

ENTERPRISE STORE.

We have just returned from Eastern cities with the finest and best selected stock of General Merchandise ever brought to Spring Mills, which will be sold at lower figures than elsewhere.

With our complete stock, can, and will sell goods for less money than you can buy them from our competitors.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

In the line of Notions, the stock is, (just like all our other lines) a full and complete one. Have you noticed the NECKTIES? If not, you should, for we have them that sell other places at 40 to 50 cents each, our price 15 to 19 cents. Our stock of these is limited, just had 72 doz., and they are going fast.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Clothing, will surprise you in quantity, quality and prices. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 cent counters.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DISHES AND GLASSWARE

You will find Mr. Howard Rossman with us, who will be pleased to see all his old friends, and a host of new ones.

C. P. LONG & CO.

Successor to D. E. Bible. *Spring Mills, Pa.*

At the Old Stand!

We have just received our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, etc., just what you would look for in a first-class store. The stock is new and was perchased for the Spring and Summer seasons. No larger and better assortment of goods ever arrived in the valley than we offer for your inspection, which we ask, being assured that you will find as we represent. We have made a specialty in the line of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

and is well worth your time to examine the stock and prices. On Dishes we can

.·. SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT .·.

Which amount can be saved on all other lines. You will find a nice line of useful articles on our 5, 10 and 25 ct. counters. Country produce taken in exchange for all goods.

C. P. LONG,

17-2m Spring Mills, Pa.

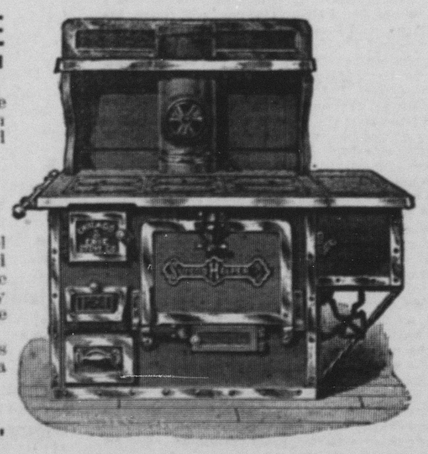
SUPERB STEEL RANGE
HELPER

If you wish to purchase a Stee Range, I can sell you one with six griddles, water tank and high shelf,

FOR $57,

I am agent for the Superb Steel Helper Range, manufactured by the Chicago and Erie Stove Co., and will guarantee it fully as large and good as any stove on the market.
Dont pay extravagant prices for goods when you can get a better article for less money.

J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.



DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

——When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

——Sugar syrup, 5 cents per quart. Good toweling at 4½ cents per yard. Apron Gingham 5 cents, at C. P. Long & Co.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altoona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by J. D. Murray.

——Boots and shoes a specialty at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

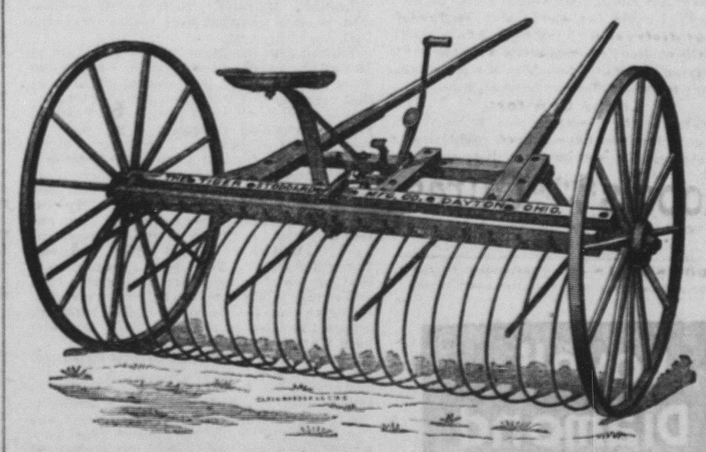
WE CAN — Show you the largest assortment in Centre County.

WE DO AND — Sell you the best made and fitting clothing manufactured.

WE WILL — Save you at least $3.00 on a $10.00 purchase.

We are able to do this, because we sell more, consequently buy more clothing than any two concerns in Bellefonte. We get the advantage that all large dealers receive: A reduction in price on account of goods used, you get the benefit.

FAUBLES



THE .·. TIGER .·. SULKEY .·.
.·. HAY .·. RAKE.

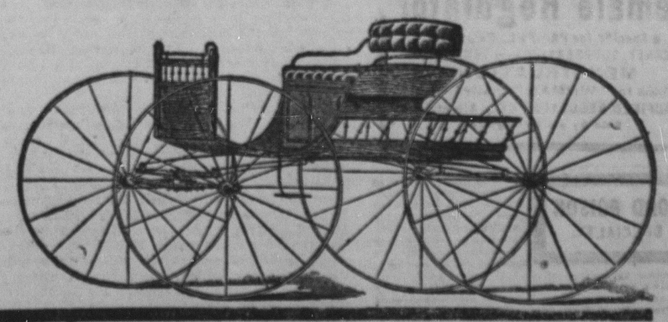
The Best Rake Ever Put Upon The Market!

The Tiger Rake is made in more sizes than any Rake on the market, und is the only Rake for which can be fu nished Grain, Seed, and Plaster Sower Attachments.

HUYETT, MEYER BOOZER.

We are agents for the Johnston Reapers, Mowers and Binders.

.·. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD! .·.



With What? — With a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Road Wagons, and Harness.

Buggies from $60 to $90.
A grade Road Wagon, side spring, $38.
A grade Road Wagon, Eliptic springs, $42.
I sell Buggy Wheels, with steel tire, well bolted and banded at $9.85 per set. Send for catalogue. Ware room opposite Reporter office; factory on Church street.

WM. W. BOOB,

Repairing a Specialty. 18?m CENTRE HALL, PA.

COBURN.

The P. O. S. of A. Netted Fifty Dollars at Their Festival.

Miss Katie Gingerich, of near Lock Haven, spent Sunday at this place at the home of J. T. Garthoff.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rishell, of this place, and Dr. G. S. Frank and wife, of Millheim, left on Tuesday evening for the World's Fair, and will be gone about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hosterman attended the funeral of their niece, Miss Vonada, daughter of Jeremiah Vonada, of near Woodward, which took place on Wednesday. Miss Vonada was an only daughter, about eighteen years old, and much respected by all who knew her. She was stricken with that dread disease scarlet fever, and lived a few days only after the attack. Her mother preceded her to the grave only a few years ago.

The festival on Saturday evening netted the P. O. S. of A., of this place nearly fifty dollars.

The "merry-go-round" was taken to Bellefonte, from this place, on last Monday.

A festival will be held in the rear of the Lutheran church on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 17, 1893. The proceeds will be used to help liquidate the debt still resting on the church.

The auditors of Penn township met on Monday to pass on the accounts of the school directors for said township. They found the finances in good condition, with a good balance in the hands of the treasurer.

SPRING MILLS.

The Happenings of the Town During the Past Week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gramley started on Monday for Illinois. They will see the big fair, and then visit relatives and friends in and around Freeport.

Our town has a merry-go-round over near the station and most of our young folks were over last evening to see it start.

Henry C. Quigley of Bellefonte, delivered an oration on Decoration day that was very acceptable to the veterans, and gratifying to the citizens. Although a young man he speaks with more than usual power and fluency.

W. L. Baker, our section foreman has added 3 new men to his force and now has five men.

Mr. Robert Smith has put in a new floor in the office of the hotel and is making improvements in general on all his property in town.

C. P. Long is making another large addition to his store for a wareroom and a hall. As his business increases of course he must build larger.

PATTISON REFUSES TO APPROVE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Governor Pattison sent to the House a message vetoing the Farr compulsory education bill. He recites his reasons for vetoing the bill two years ago and says that while some of his objections have been met, yet the present act presents certain aspects which will not meet with popular approval. He thinks it is a doubtful experiment; it is not in accordance with enlightened sentiment; it will establish a system so intricate, burdensome, elaborate and expensive that it will break of its own weight or be utterly neglected and ineffective, the whole school system will be demoralized and the expense increased.

The Governor was sustained in his veto by 72 to 56.

Improvements for State College.

The recent appropriation of the Legislature to the college includes an item of $1000 to be used for the erection of a grand stand on Beaver athletic field. A committee consisting of Professor H. J. Waters, E. J. Haley and Hugh Beaver will superintend the work during the coming summer. The appropriation also includes an item of $30 000 for the equipment of the engineering building and a sum sufficient for the establishment of the chair of mining engineering.

No Trolley Tracks to Mar.

At the suggestion of the Battlefield Commissioner Batchelder, the management of the new electric railway over the Gettysburg battlefield, has agreed to run their line over the battlefield via the Emmittsburg road, instead of in front of the bloody angle. The railway people will rectify all of the damage that has been done along the scene of Pickett's charge.

Shoes for the Guards.

Information received Thursday from headquarters at Harrisburg is to the effect that the state will furnish shoes to the National Guard, and the captains are instructed to hand in the measurements as quickly as possible. The shoes are supposed to be worn by the soldiers only when called out on parade or in active duty.

Wedding at Lemont.

A brilliant wedding took place on Wednesday, at high noon, in the Presbyterian church at Lemont. It was the occasion of the marriage of Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hamill, of Oak Hall, and Mr. A. J. Armstrong, of Bayard, West Virginia. The father of the bride and Rev. James Haney, of State College, officiated.

AARONSBURG.

Sudden Death of Miss Vonada on Monday Evening.

Frank Dutweiler has his new house up and under roof, and it makes quite an imposing appearance.

The water pipes through the town and to the spring in the mountain have all been laid and the hydrants put in and the pressure is so great that with hose the water can be thrown to the tops of most of the houses in town.

N. W. Cronmiller, of Bellefonte, and his niece Miss Blanche Cronmiller, of Joliet, Ill., are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Maria Deshler has started west. She goes first to her brother, William Jordon, in Ohio, then to Chicago to the Exposition, and then on to Iowa to her son Dr. J. Jordon Deshler.

Calvin Mingle, who had been living with Mr. Coburn for several years, is confined to his room and is suffering with an abscess in his side. He is now staying with his sister, Mrs. Swartz, in Millheim.

Turb. Kreamer and Herb. Condo have gone to Altoona to work at carpentering.

John Forster has been exchanging horses lately but hardly seems to be suited thus far.

Rev. Wolfe bought a very fine Hambletonian colt from Mr. Muttersbaugh, at Boalsburg, last week.

Charles Wolfe and Cornelius Bower have gone to the World's Fair at Chicago; they expect to be away for several months.

A daughter of Jeremiah Vonada, died very suddenly of scarlet fever, on Monday evening. She was eighteen years old.

ABOUT MONEY.

Some Queer Facts Concerning Uncle Sam's Coins.

There are 119,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,000,000 bronze two cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of them are still outstanding. Three million three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen.

Of 800,000 half cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the government for recoinage or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates from $100,000 to $150,000 yearly for recoinage of the uncurrent silver coins now in half dollars, and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them.

Not long ago the stock of them amounted to $26,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of milling, but it is required to reimburse the treasurer of the United States on account of the loss of weight which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. The loss amounts to $30 on every $1000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's accounts straight.

Counterfeit Columbian Half Dollars.

Counterfeits of the World's Fair souvenir half dollars are in the market already, and as they are made of coin silver, they are not easy to detect. It is said they are a trifle light in weight and a shade smaller in circumference than the genuine, which, however, only appears when they are stacked up together. In the words, "Columbian Half Dollar," the D is not quite perfect and the medallion head of Columbus leans a little to the right. As it takes about 30 cents worth of silver to make one, and their market value is $1, their manufacture leaves a good margin of profit. As the coin bears no mint mark it is comparatively easy to counterfeit.

Will Build Soon.

The Reformed congregation still have it in their eye to erect a new house of worship soon, and to that end are laying up supplies of the needful. A snug little sum is laid by for that purpose and the Ladies Aid society is constantly adding to it. When the new church is erected it will be in another portion of the town, more convenient for the members, and the lot will be set apart for the cemetery. The present edifice was the first erected in Centre Hall and is of the earliest date.

Train Running Too Fast.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the wreck of Main's circus, near Tyrone, returned a verdict that the "wreck was caused by derailment of the train, the derailment being caused by too fast running down the mountain." This places the responsibility for the destruction of life and property on the employes of the railroad company.

Cleaning the Reservoir.

D. F. Luse, water manager, has been engaged the last several days in cleaning the upper reservoir, and making necessary repairs. The gate closing the main between the reservoirs was broken last winter by a freeze up in the pipes, and this along with other repairs, will consume several days' time. The lower reservoir has been placed in connection and the low pressure is quite noticable.

What Dr. Lemon Will Do.

Do you want to know the name of one of the best all-round household doctors, and certainly the cheapest that can be found in any country?

It is Dr. Lemon. Yes, an ordinary, sour, yellow lemon, which you can buy at any grocery for a few cents.

Here are some of the things Dr. Lemon will do for you if you give him the chance.

Squeeze him into a glass of water every morning and drink him with very little sugar. He will keep your stomach in the best of order, and never let Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordially, get into it.

If you have dark hair, and it seems to be falling out, cut off a slice of the doctor and rub him on your scalp. He will stop that little trouble promptly.

Squeeze him into a quart of milk, and he will give you a mixture to rub on your face night and morning and get a complexion like a princess.

Pour him into an equal quantity of glycerine, and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed. If you don't mind sleeping with gloves on, that is better still, and helps the doctor considerably in his task of whitening your hands. In the morning wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and apply the doctor again pure, but only a few drops of him this time. You must not keep this up too long, or your hands will show such a dazzling whiteness as to make all the young ladies in the vicinity jealous.

If you have a bad headache cut Dr. Lemon into slices and rub these along your temples. The pain will not be long disappearing, or, at least, in growing easier to bear.

If a bee or insect stings you, clap a few drops of the doctor on the spot, and you will find yourself the better for it.

If you have a troublesome corn the doctor can again be put to good account by rubbing him on the toe after you have taken a hot bath and cut away as much as possible of the intruder.

Besides all this the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of Russian tea—slice him in without sugar—or in the preparation of old-fashioned lemonade, than which no drink is more wholesome.

Altogether, Dr. Lemon is an individual few people can afford to get along without.

Prof. Brigg's Next Move.

Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who has been suspended by the Presbyterian General Assembly, will try to have his case reconsidered by the synod of New York, and, failing in that, will, in all probability, take it into the courts. He still occupies his customary place in the Union Theological Seminary, and there is nothing to indicate that he intends to vacate it or that he will be asked to do so. Union Seminary has already practically withdrawn from the Presbyterian church.

Among churchmen opinion is divided on the Briggs case. The liberals believe that from this time forth broader liberty of personal views upon what they call the non-essentials will be permitted. This case has set the churches to thinking, they say, and the result will be a broader knowledge. This was the view taken by Prof. Francis Brown, the faithful lieutenant of Dr. Briggs. One of the prominent liberals, Dr. George Alexander, of New York, said: "There will be no disruption. The prosecuting committee has done more to disseminate the views of Dr. Briggs in two years than he could have done in a lifetime."

ANTI-TREATING leagues are being organized in more than one city in this country. They should be encouraged. There is no more senseless custom prevalent and few more dangerous to weak characters than that which insists that because two men have drunk once they must drink again simply "to be sociable." A large proportion of the human wrecks that are floating towards the Potter's on an alcoholic sea lost their sense of manliness and acquired the habit of intoxication through the "treating" custom.

PEOPLE decline to learn from experience. New schemes for deceiving are invented, and some of them very clever. But the reliable ones—the old fashioned bunco, green-goods and monte games that every man who knows how to read should know all about—are the ones that are to be relied on for actual results. Man is a great animal, but in some respects he is decidedly slow.

Death at Millheim.

Mr. Henry Royer, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Millheim, died on Friday evening last at the advanced age of about 85 years. He had been ill for some time. He leaves a wife and seven children to survive him.

Childrens' Day.

A program is being rehearsed by the Lutherans for Children's Day on Sunday, June 18. The day is observed by all the protestant churches in the land. An interesting exercise can be looked for.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, in said county, on Saturday, June 10 1893 at 1 o'clock, the following described real estate late of Robert Gocheen, deceased, to wit:

A valuable farm situated in said township of Potter, on the road leading from Boalsburg to Potters Mills, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of D. Brisbin N 66¼° E 57 rods to a post; thence by land of James Fortney S 22° E 129 rods to a post; thence by same N 74° E 7 rods to a post; thence by same S 13° E 30 rods to a post; thence by same S 77° W 3 rods to a stone; thence by same S 25½° E 114 3 rods to stone thence along the mountain S 76° W 50 rods to a stone; thence by land of Mrs. Lucy Potter N 25⅛° W 364.9 rods to a post, the place of beginning containing 129 acres and 13 perches net measure. The improvements are good, with never failing water at house and barn. This property is well fixed in every respect for a dairy farm, milk-house, with water through same, and other advantages. There is an excellent tract of rock oak timber thereon, on which no lumbering has yet been done. The property to be sold without fail on said day.

Terms of Sale. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance, being one-third, in two years thereafter, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. M GOHEEN,
MAGGIE GOHEEN,
Executors.

LEGAL NOTICE

In re Assigned Estate of Daniel Bartges in trust for the benefit of creditors. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 175 Apr. term 1889.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for an order to reconvey to the said Daniel Bartges, the Assigned estate, under and in pursuance of the Second and Third Sections of the act of the 4th of May, 1893. All persons interested are directed to appear before said Court on the Sixth day of June 1893 to show cause, if any they have, why the application aforesaid should not be granted, and an order made directing a re-conveyance of the assigned estate.

W. F. SMITH.
may11-4t Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of F. M. Burkholder, decd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY E BURKHOLDER,
Administratrix,
Jun3-6t Centre Hill.

AGENTS WANTED for the only AUTHORIZED

BIOGRAPHY of JAMES G. BLAINE,

By GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these 3 BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 100 orders from first 98 calls; agent's profit $175 50. Mrs. Ballard of O., took 15 orders, 13 Sea. Russia, in one day; profit 26.25. E. N. Rice of Mass. took 27 orders in 2 days; profit 47.25. J. Partridge of Me. took 43 orders from 56 calls; profit 75.25. E. A. Palmer of N. Dak. took 53 orders in three days; profit 98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITOTY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,
4t NORWICH, CONN.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,
AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursery Stock. New Profit Sharing System. Salary and expenses paid. W & T. SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, GENEVA, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established and Best Known Nurseries in the United States. 18o4t

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Musical College.

The Summer Term opens July 24th, in Vocal and Instrumental music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. 3t

New Millinery Goods.

New millinery goods for spring and summer just received from Philadelphia and New York. Wishing you to call and examine the same whether you purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

MYRA C. ISHLER,
276t Tusseyville.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
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Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p m.—Train 6 (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9 30 a. m. Baltimore, 6 20 a. m, Washington, 7.30 a. m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.39 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8 45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 8 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12 00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

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Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3?		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 23		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10 20 a m, 5 02 p m 5.36 p m, and 8 05 p m

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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THE NEWS.

Ex-Governor Chase and Zimri Dwiggins, of Chicago, have been summoned before the Indianapolis grand jury to tell what they know of the affairs of the Greentown Bank, and the cashier, now under arrest, promises to make a clean breast of the whole matter, intimating that he was simply the victim of his superiors, and that they are the real culprits.——Harry Hill, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., for a forgery amounting to $20,000, was arrested in Chicago by detectives. He is about thirty years old, and belongs to one of the best families in the South. The forged notes bore the name of Mrs. Porter, wife of the president of the Merchant's Bank, who, for years, had been a staunch friend of his.——Harry K. Webster was appointed receiver of A. J. Ames' broken bank at Beresford, Iowa. His first statement shows liabilities of $35,000, with assets, par value, $40,000.——Lewis W. Baker, of Hoytville, Pa., committed suicide.——Charles Jones, of North Adams, Mass., shot himself dead while his wife and two sisters were trying to prevent it.——John Wilkis, an employe of the Buffalo Furnace Company, accidentally locked himself in a furnace and was suffocated.——The Thorp & Martin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of typewriters and other light machinery, in Boston, assigned to George E. Adams and Edmund H. Talbet. The liabilities are reported to be $100,000, with nominal assets about the same.

The Diamond Plate Glass Company of Kokomo, Ind., closed its works on account of the demoralized condition of the market.——Edward B. McCown, Joseph Bachner and John H. Jones have filed a bill in the Superior Court in Chicago, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Geneva Clock Company. The total assets of the company are set up to be $213,500, with liabilities $25,000.——One person was killed and several wounded by a cyclone near Rosedale, Miss.——The New York Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution asking for the early repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act.——The Plankinton Bank in Milwaukee closed its doors, and William Plankinton was made assignee.——A bill was filed in the Court of Chancery in Newark for the appointment of a receiver for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company.——W. H. Fitzgerald, manager of the Detroit Electric Light Company, whose examination on the charge of bribing Alderman Protiva has been in progress for several weeks, was discharged by Judge Sheehan. The court made this decision on the ground that the charge of bribing Alderman Protiva was not supported by sufficient evidence.

Carrie Vogt, aged fourteen, of Newark, N. J., drowned herself because she feared arrest.——Walter S. Beresford, the bogus Lord was taken to the Georgia state penitentiary.——The Governor of Georgia commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death hanging over J. R. Vonpolnitz, convicted of wife murder.——Samuel B. Baker, one of the largest lumber dealers in the West, has suspended.——Judge Joseph M. Beck died from heart disease at Fort Madison, Iowa. He was seventy years old, a native of Ohio and had lived at Fort Madison since 1851. From 1867 to 1891 he occupied a place in the Supreme Bench of Iowa, and was four times chief justice.——W. B. Malsby was shot in Walton county, Ga., while assisting the sheriff in serving a peace warning on the Connelly brothers. Malsby shot one of the latter before he died. Mrs. Cavanaugh, of Jeffersonville, Ind., went with a candle to the cellar for gasoline. An explosion, which was heard for blocks away, followed. She was burned to death. The house was lifted off its foundation, and the floors and weatherboarding blown in all directions.

Near Hazlehurst, Ga., an unknown white tramp tried to commit a criminal assault on a white woman named Mrs. Crosby. She drew a pistol and shot him in the head. He staggered off a short distance and fell dead in his tracks.——James Dickson, about seventy years of age, one of the richest citizens of Mansfield, O., was struck by a west-bound Pennsylvania train and killed.——Father Philo P. Hubbell died at the age of ninety-four in Winona, Minn. He was the oldest living Mason in the United States, having joined the Painted Post Lodge, No. 203, at Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y., in 1820. He has held high offices in the lodge and under the government. At the age of twenty-one he was commissioned a lieutenant by Gov. Dewitt Clinton, of New York. He has been a resident of Winona since 1856. Five children survive him.——The Bank of Beresford, S. D., a private institution controlled by A. A. Ames, has failed.——Gov. Flower, of New York, who has had the cases of Martello and Osmond, the murderers, under consideration for some time, decided to let the law take its course, and they will both be killed by electricity. Martello is now in the Dannemorra prison and will be killed sometime during the first week in June, and Osmond is in Sing Sing prison and will be electrocuted the second week in June.

W. H. Miller & Co.'s hardware store and an adjoining building in Bay City, Mich., were destroyed by fire.——The Bank of Puyallup, Washington, closed its doors.——Further details of the storm at Laddonia, Mo., show that John W. Willis was killed by a falling wall, and W. H. McCue was fatally injured by a falling barn. Gideon J. Mallory and Charles Ford were drowned in the creek just north of the city limits while trying to reach stock. Fifteen or twenty farm-houses were demolished east and north of Mexico.——Edward Hoerner, who shot and killed Phillips, the green goods man, in Brooklyn, on May 6th last, with his brother Robert, who was with him when the shooting occured, waived examination in the Police Court, and both were held for the grand jury on the charge of murder.——Dr. John Shrady was arrested, and released on $5,000 bail, in New York, in the action of Mrs. Sarah J. Monroe, to recover $20,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.——Horticultural Hall on Broad street, Philadelphia, was gutted by fire. A candy exhibition was in progress, and the losses of the exhibitors aggregate $25,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $80,000; covered by insurance.

ACTOR WILLIAM HARCOURT, who married Actress Alice Frisbie in Terre Haute the other day, got along without his patent leather shoes, which were in a trunk that did not come, by inking and then oiling his russet shoes so that they looked like patent leather, and only delayed the ceremony a few minutes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Removal of His Remains from New Orleans to Richmond.

The Funeral Train and the Escort--Reinterment at Richmond.

Second in importance and popular interest to no event in the history of "the new South," was the ceremonies attendant upon the removal of the remains of the late Jefferson Davis from New Orleans to Richmond and their reinterment in the capital city of the Confederacy, of which the soldier statesman was the first and only president.

In charge of an escort of ex-Confederate veterans, the funeral train left New Orleans Sunday night immediately after the delivery of an address by Governor Foster, of Louisiana. Miss Winnie Davis, the "daughter of the Confederacy," Mr. Davis' other daughter, Mrs. J. A. Haynes, Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, and other distinguished guests attended the ceremonies at New Orleans and returned to Richmond on the funeral train. Mrs. Davis' health did not permit her to undertake the journey, but she participated in the ceremonies at Richmond.

The first stop was made at Beauvoir, where Mr. Davis passed his latter years, and the train then proceeded to Montgomery, Ala. Here the body was removed from the train and taken to the capitol building, where Mr. Davis was sworn in as president of the provisional government.

A stop of four hours was made at Atlanta, and the casket was taken from the train and carried to the capitol, where formal ceremonies, including the delivery of an oration, was held. Other stops was made at Greenville, S. C., Greensborough, and Raleigh, N. C., where similar exercises was held.

The Ceremonies at Richmond.

On the arrival of the funeral train at Richmond the casket was conveyed to capitol building, and the remains will lay in state in the rotunda in front of the Houdan statue of Washington until the following noon. A military guard of honor was placed over them. The floral offerings on the occasion, was the most profuse ever seen in Richmond, the scholars of the public schools was marched passed the casket and strew flowers upon it.

At noon the casket was placed upon a caisson draped with flags and ornamented with shields and swords, drawn by eight caparisoned black horses, each led by a soldier, and escorted to the famous Hollywood cemetery by the military of Richmond and other sections of Virginia, consisting of infantry, cavalary and artillery. About 1,000 cavalrymen were in line. Others in the procession were the local and visiting camps of Confederate veterans, members of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, members of the Grand Camps of Confederate veterans, the ladies of the Hollywood, Oakwood, and Hebrew Memorial Associations, and distinguished visitors in carriages. Among the latter were many Southern State dignitaries.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was chief marshal of the procession.

The remains of the famous chieftain will lie in Hollywood, but a little removed from those of two Presidents of the United States, James Monroe and John Tyler. Near by are the graves of these other distinguished men: John Randolph, of Roanoke J. A. Seadon, who was the secretary of the Confederate navy: ex-Governor Henry A. Wise; John Thompson, the poet; the Confederate cavalry commander, J. E. B. Stuart, and General Pickett, Pegram, John B. Cook and William Smith. Here also lie 12,000 Confederate soldiers who lost their lives fighting at Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, the seven days' battle around Richmond and other conflicts of the late war.

The Davis circle, as the plot where the body of Mr. Davis was interred is now known, is a commanding site on a bluff overlooking one of the most sightly stretches of the James river. To the north of it rises a swarded slope ending in a plateau crowned with a number of imposing monuments. To the south the ground declines to the falls of the river, which make up a picture of myriad diminutive islands, granite boulders, and leaping cascades. The Davis circle is within sight of the little mound, marking the grave of little Joe, Mr. Davis' son, who was killed during the war by falling from the rear balcony of the Confederate executive mansion. The white slab at the head of this grave was erected by little Joe's child friends of the then Confederate capital, and bears an inscription testifying to their affection for him. The body and the white slab will be moved alongside the grave of the father. The bodies of Mr. Davis' other children, buried elsewhere, will also be removed to Richmond and buried beside his own.

The grave of Jefferson Davis will be marked by a simple stone, as the monument to be erected to him is to be in Monroe park, in the center of the most fashionable residential part of Richmond. No design for this momorial has yet been decided upon or even submitted. Sentiment, however, among the leaders in the monument association favors a shrine, and the suggestion is made that this shrine shall be a Greek temple containing a recumben figure, and with the principal events in the history of the Confederacy represented in bas-relief sculpture on the frieze and pediment.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

GENERAL TOM CLIBURNE, of Nashville, has inspired patriotic Tennesseeans to raise a fund of $1000 to cancel the mortgage on Kirby Smith's homestead at Sewanee.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH recently sat for his portrait to the painter, Julius Benczur, thus officially recognizing that artist as the first portrait painter in the monarchy.

BEN JEANS has been a passenger conductor on the Great Western Railway of England for fifty years, has traveled in that time 3,494,452 miles, and has never met with an accident.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR has been compelled by ill health to put himself on bread and milk diet, but as he preserves many of his farm-boy habits he don't mind the sacrifice much.

REV. THOMAS SPURGEON will sail from Auckland, New Zealand, for San Francisco, on May 20. He will pass several days in Chicago and will assist Dwight L. Moody in his evangelical work in that city.

ISAAC MCLENNAN is the oldest living American poet. He was 87 last Sunday, and at his home in Greenpoint, L. I., goes fishing with as much relish as ever. Howthorne, Holmes, Webster and Longfellow were among his friends. His best known poem was his "Trout Brook," published in a volume of "Native American Poets."

GENERAL GEORGE G. GREEN, the oldest graduate of West Point, celebrated his 93d birthday last Friday. He resigned from the army in 1836 to take up civil engineering, but volunteered when the rebellion broke out, and rose to the rank of major general. He is well preserved, and his friends say he would pass for a man of 60.

FANNY DAVENPORT having purchased the Dura Wadsworth house at Duxbury, Mass., one of the oldest edifices on the South Shore, has had it razed to the ground and will erect on the site a Summer home at a cost of about $ 0,000. The house Miss Davenport occupied at Canton, Pa., will be sold, but the homestead where her father lived and where for many years the Davenport family reunited in the Summer will be kept in the family.

THE Miners' International Conference at Brussels has voted in favor of a universal strike to enforce the eight-hour working day.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Brazilian warship Almirante Barrosa has been wrecked in the Gulf of Suez.

THE Irish National League of Great Britain held an enthusiastic demonstration in London.

ANTON VAN SCHUERLING, one of the founders of the Austrian constitution, is dangerously ill.

THE members of the Miners' Congress, in session at Brussels, have been expelled from Belgium.

A train on the Tralee and Dingle Railway, Ireland, ran over a precipice and five persons were killed.

A LANDSLIDE in Norway has overwhelmed 50 cottages and 100 persons are missing, who, it is feared, have perished.

THE moslems of Trebizond, Turkey, have appealed to the German embassy for protection from their own governor.

SENATOR EULE has accepted the ministry of finance, thus putting an end for the present to the Italian cabinet crisis.

TEN volumes of photographs of American religious monuments have been presented to the Pope in behalf of American Catholics.

THE epidemic of small-pox in Gothenberg, Sweden, has spread so rapidly that the authorities have taken severe measures to prevent its further extension.

LORD SALISBURY declared in Belfast that if the Conservatives should ever be returned to power they would return to the Irish policy before advocated by them.

STARECHOWITZ LESCHE, a village of about 750 inhabitants, near Olmutz, Moravia, has been totally destroyed by fire. Four persons lost their lives in the conflagration.

POPE LEO, in giving an audience to Vicomte Vogue, affirmed in more forcible language than ever his views in favor of the French republic and of democratic institutions.

CZERNOWITZ, a town of Austria, situated near the river Pruth, has been visited by a disastrous flood. Five persons are known to have been drowned and numbers are rendered homeless by the calamity.

WHILE the British vessel of war Mersey was firing a salute in honor of the seventy-fourth birthday of Queen Victoria the breech of the cannon was blown off, one person being killed and several injured.

WILD ANIMALS AT LARGE.

The Wreck of a Circus Train Kills Six Men and Injures Seven Others.

At 5:30 o'clock the other morning a train carrying Walter L. Main's circus from Houtzdale, to Lewistown, Pa., was wrecked at McCann's Crossing, one mile north of Vail Station, on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch railroad. It is supposed that the train got the better of the engineer by the brakes failing to work.

The train left the track on a sharp bend, and nine flat, one box, two stock and a lunch car went over a high embankment, and were smashed to pieces. Six people were killed and many were injured, eight of them seriously.

The wild animals all got out from the cages. Two injured sacred oxen were killed to put them out of their misery. A tiger killed a cow of Alfred Thomas, a farmer. His wife was milking the cow at the time. Thomas killed the tiger with a rifle. Three lions escaped; one was captured immediately.

Another was lassooed and tied to a tree after biting the lassoer, James Chambers, severely on the hand. The other lion is still at large. A tiger, water buffalo, hyena, bear, alligators and a large collection of snakes got away, but were captured.

The elephants and camels were uninjured. A black panther, silver tiger, a lot of monkeys and valuable birds are at large. Almost every ring horse was killed. The total number of horses killed is 49 with all the others cut and bruised.

It is generally believed that the train was too heavy for the engine. Engineer Croswell is supposed to have disappeared, as he did not show up at the wreck. The engine and sleeping coaches did not leave the track.

Mr. Main is unable to estimate his loss accurately and cannot give the amount of insurance. He estimates the loss at $100,000. The cars were 65 feet long and built last year. The show was said to be the third best threering circus on the road. All the killed and injured were helpers around the circus and cook tents.

The neighborhood is greatly alarmed about the wild animals at large, but the show people say there is no need to fear.

SACASA STEPS OUT.

Nicaragua's President Resigns the Troublesome Reins to the Government

Secretary Gresham received the following despatch from New York:

"President Sacasa, of Nicaragua, resigned. Signed terms of peace. James A. Scrymser."

Mr. Scrymser is President of the Central American Cable Company, and this despatch is the first information that the State Department has had indicating an end of the war in Nicaragua. It had been unofficially stated that United States Minister Baker had been using his best efforts to bring about peace, and the department is anxiously awaiting official corroboration by him of the despatch sent by Mr. Scrymser, although Secretary Gresham believes the latter to be trustworthy.

Sacasa signed a treaty of peace with his opponents. The members of the Provisional Government have entered Managua and assumed control of affairs. The transfer of the reins of government was affected quietly and there has been no disorder of any kind.

CUBA WANTS TO SELL.

The Revolutionists Would Like to Have Uncle Sam Acquire It.

Speaking of the situation in Cuba Senor Jose Martinez, a prominent member of the Revolutionary party in New Orleans, said that a movement was on foot among his countrymen to induce the United States to buy Cuba and that a good portion of the money would be put up by the oppressed Cubans.

"Let the United States offer to buy the island and the owners of land and the business people of Cuba would be willing to pay one-half of the cost of the purchase of the island by the United States themselves," he said.

OPENED TO THE SEA.

Dallax, Tex., Celebrated an Important Event of Her History.

Twenty-five thousand people celebrated the opening of navigation of Trinity River from Dallas to the sea, the occasion being the arrival of the Harvey, a steamboat of 500 bales of cotton capacity.

Speeches were made by the leading men of the State. The demonstration was the greatest ever seen in Texas. It included a procession five miles long of all classes of business.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

DECORATION DAY OBSERVED IN MANY CITIES.

Grand Army Men, Regular Troops, Foreign Sailors and Others Parade in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Washington—Eulalia at General Grant's Tomb.

Memorial Day of the Columbian year was celebrated in New York and other cities by parades of Grand Army veterans and by the decoration of graves and monuments of departed soldiers.

In New York City the parade of the Grand Army was witnessed by thousands upon thousands of people. The line of march from Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street to Washington Square was through streets lined with spectators and between rows of buildings the stoops, windows and roofs of which were crowded, and decorated with bunting. The parade was reviewed at Madison Square by Governor Flower, David S. Brown, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, officers from the Spanish warship Infanta Ysabel, and the Italian ships and prominent citizens. The Spanish and Italian officers were in full uniform and attracted a great deal of attention. They were kept busy constantly raising their military hats in response to the salutes given to them by the various officers of the marching divisions. The Governor was accompanied by General Porter and his own military staff, all in full uniform. There were nearly 6000 men in line. It was nearly 11½ o'clock when the last of the parade passed the Madison Square stand. The Old Guard immediately fell in line, closed around the Governor's carriage, and escorted him back to the Windsor Hotel. The parade proceeded to the Washington Arch, where Grand Marshal Barry reviewed it. It then disbanded, and most of the Grand Army Posts proceeded to the cemeteries to lay flowers on the graves of their dead comrades. The services at the tomb of General Grant in Riverside Park were held under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post 327, which left Brooklyn at the close of the parade and went by boat to the tomb. The Grand Army ritual was read, and then ex-Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, delivered an oration. The tomb itself was covered with flowers. On the south side of the tomb was a pyramid of red and yellow immortelles in bars on a white background, with a border of roses and lilies of the valley. On the yellow bars were the words, "China's Tribute to Gen. Grant" in red. The piece was from the Chinese Embassy. The Infanta Eulalia also placed a wreath on the tomb of General Grant. The memorial exercises in Carnegie Music Hall in the evening formed an appropriate ending to the observances of Decoration Day.

In Brooklyn business was entirely suspended, all the public buildings were draped with the National colors, and all over the city there were decorations on club houses and private dwellings. There was a parade, and the rapidly-thinning ranks of the veterans, who occupied the centre of the line, were led and followed by United States troops and marines, National Guard regiments, sons of veterans, old firemen, and civic societies. The perfect weather brought out an army of spectators, and no preceding Decoration Day parade in Brooklyn received such warm popular applause. Mayor Boody reviewed the parade, and interest centred in the marching bodies as they passed under the beautiful memorial arch facing the main entrance to Prospect Park, near which the reviewing stand was erected. The presence of eighty girls, the daughters of veterans, in the ranks with Mansfield Post 35, was one of the most picturesque features in the parade. They were all pretty, and, dressed in their red, white and blue costumes and carrying little flags and marching in a faultless manner, they made a most attractive spectacle. The parade was dismissed directly after the reviewing stand was passed, and the various Grand Army posts, after a brief rest, started by the nearest route for the cemeteries to which they had been assigned. It was estimated that fifty thousand persons were present in Woodlawn Cemetery when Farragut Post No. 87, and its guests, Naval Post No. 400, of Philadelphia, held memorial services in the Farragut plot. Ex-Congressman John Quinn delivered an oration. Every member of the Philadelphia Naval Post is a medal of honor man.

In Philadelphia an unusual feature in the Decoration Day ceremonies was the participation in the exercises of seventeen officers from the Russian flagship Dimitri Denskoi and her consort, the Rynda, and five officers from the Austrian corvette Frundsberg. The foreign naval contingent was met at Race street wharf by the Citizens' Reception Committee and Commander J. F. Forsythe, United States Navy, and was escorted by Post 2, G. A. R., and other organizations to Monument Cemetery. After the decoration of graves at that place the foreign guests were driven to the Lincoln Monument in Fairmount Park, where ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker delivered a eulogistic address. From there they were taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where they witnessed the impressive services over the grave of General George G. Meade by the Grand Army Post bearing his name.

At Washington the graves of the soldiers in Arlington and other cemeteries were decorated by Grand Army men. The procession formed at noon after a National salute had been fired by a light battery of the Fourth United States Artillery and made the rounds of the cemeteries, decorating first the granite "Tomb of the Unknown." An oration was afterwards delivered in the amphitheatre of the Arlington Cemetery by William E. Simonds. Rev. Dr. George L. Spinney, of New York, delivered an oration in the Congressional Cemetery, and J. Madison Couts spoke at Battle Cemetery, the scene of Jubal Early's attack on Washington. An incident of the day was the decoration of the graves of Generals Rufus Ingalls and W. W. Belknap by Major W. C. Duxbury, an ex-Confederate. President Cleveland spent the day, up to the time of his departure from the city, at the White House. Secretaries Gresham and Herbert went to Arlington Cemetery. Secretary Carlisle spent the day in Baltimore, Secretary Morton in Nebraska, Attorney-General Olney in Boston and Postmaster-General Bissell in Buffalo. Secretary Smith remained in town. The departments were closed.

In New Jersey Decoration Day was appropriately observed. One of the most prominent observances was the unveiling of the monument, built by popular subscription, to the late member of Congress, Edward F. McDonald, of Hudson County, in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre in Newark. The shaft is fourteen feet high and of polished Quincy granite. In Jersey City there was a joint parade of the militia, the police and fire departments, and several independent organizations. The absence of the Grand Army posts attracted attention. The day was very generally observed in Hoboken. There was no parade, but the Grand Army posts decorated the graves in the different cemeteries. Fully fifteen thousand persons gathered at Asbury Park to participate in the dedication of the monument erected by the local Grand Army post to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war. The monument is an imposing shaft of granite, rising thirty feet from the base and surmounted by a life size statue in bronze of a soldier at "parade rest."

On the Gettysburg battlefield Memorial Day was observed by impressive exercises in the presence of thousands. In the morning the colored school children decorated the graves of the colored soldiers. In the afternoon there was a parade to the cemetery, where at the Soldiers' Monument, the officers of the local post read the Grand Army services. Then the children of the public schools showered the graves with flowers.

At Rutland, Vt., Mayor Mead delivered the Soldiers' Memorial Hall to Post Roberts, G. A. R. Colonel George W. Doty, commander of the department, assisted by members of the post, dedicated the hall.

At Bridgeport, Conn., among the visiting organizations which participated in the parade were the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps of New York City and George B. McClellan Post No. 552, Department of New York G. A. R.

At Northampton, Mass., General Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, delivered the oration. The graves of soldiers in all the cemeteries were decorated.

At Montreal, Canada, Governor Fuller, of Vermont, delivered a Memorial address. It is the first time an American Governor ever spoke on British soil.

At Paris, France, about five hundred persons, largely Americans, were present at the decoration of the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette, in honor of his services to the cause of American Independence. Members of the Lafayette family arrived at the cemetery in landaus sent by Colonel Adams and General Read, representing Lafayette Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of New York. The Hon. James B. Eustis, American Ambassador, who was present, made a speech, in which he referred to the sacrifices of Lafayette in behalf of a people to whom he was an entire stranger.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

By the fall of a portion of a wall of a building which was being torn down in Chicago one workman was killed and four were seriously injured.

A collision of freight cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge, south of Johnson, Pa., caused two oil cars to take fire. The bridge was destroyed.

A battery of five boilers at Beafer Mills, Keene, New Hampshire, exploded, killing two men, dangerously injuring several others and wrecking the building.

THE engineer employed by the United States Government to investigate the extent of the damage to the Connecticut oyster industry by the storm of April 20 and 21 reports that it will amount to over $2,000,000.

By the fall of a section of flooring forming an entrance to Washington Hall, in the Art Institute at the World's Fair, 75 women were percipitated a distance of 12 feet. Eight persons were seriously injured, but none of them fatally.

MAUDE ROBERTS, aged eight years, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a stove. Mary Monroe, an aged bed-ridden woman, to whom the child ran for help, was also fatally burned.

SMALL-POX has broken out at Carteret and Port Reading, factory towns three miles from Rahway, New Jersey, where a thousand men are employed. People living near the towns are flocking to Rahway to be vaccinated.

THE steel steamship Craigside, of London, from Matanzas for Montreal, with sugar, struck some submerged object, about nine miles southwest of Whitehead, Nova Scotia, and immediately filled and foundered in deep water. The crew landed in their boats in safety. When the water reached the boilers they exploded, scattering the wreckage in all directions.

A VIOLENT hail storm occurred at Pittsburg. Telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated in every direction, electric and cable cars were stopped, and in the East End and in the upper portion of Allegheny, nearly every window facing south was shattered. Twenty horses were killed, either by collision or by becoming entangled in broken electric light wires. John Downey, a driver, was dragged several squares by his team and fatally hurt.

WORK AND WORKERS.

AT the Eagle Hill Colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., miners working by contract suffered a reduction of fifty cents a yard, while driver boys were reduced from $10.20 a week to $8.

THE strike of the coal miners in the Cherokee district, in Kansas, is likely to extend to every union miner in the State. The Missouri miners may also be called upon to go out.

THE entire force of stonecutters on the Government building at Charleston, South Carolina, have struck because the contractor refused to pay $2.50 for the redemption of a union employe's tools, which had been stolen and pawned.

COAL miners at Weir City, Kansas, are on a strike against the new schedule of prices brought about by the new State screen law. The miners claim that the new schedule is a reduction of the old prices, while operators contend that the pay is the same as before or slightly better.

THE Order of Railroad Telegraghers at Toronto has elected the following officers: Grand Telegrapher, D. G. Ramsey; Assistant Grand Chief Operator, H. Gerhardt, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Wetherbee; Grand Senior Telegrapher, J. A. LaCanda, of Mexico, and Grand Junior Telegrapher, J. A. Williamson, of Toronto.

MISLED by a bogus order all the telegraph operators employed by the Chicago and Northwestern road struck. They were ordered back to work by Chief Ramsey, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and in a few hours everything was again moving along smoothly. Where the bogus order came from is not known.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has been in New York consulting friends concerning the details of the organization of the American Railway Union, a new labor order. It is proposed to gather all branches of railroad employes into the new order. Its expenses are to be reduced to the minimum. There will be no initiation fee, and as few officers as possible. The organization will not be secret or oath-bound. A daily newspaper and a monthly magazine will be established.

TREASURY AXE IS SHARP.

One Day's Appointments, Removals and Forced Resignations

The following changes were announced in the Treasury Department:

Appointments—John D. Putman, Wisconsin, captain of the watch Treasury Department; Anthony J. Cannery, Michigan, special inspector of customs; Stephen L. Purdy, of New York, special inspector of customs; William Bethel, Florida, immigrant inspector; Peter J. Donohue, New York, assistant inspector of boilers, New York city, vice W. K. Thomas, removed; Samuel S. Baker, Delaware, assistant keeper Brandywine light station, Del.

Removed—John J. Holland, District of Columbia, immigrant inspector.

Resignations called for—M. J. Bunnell, New York, chief division Third Auditor's office; Chauncey G. Heath, Michigan, chief division Second Auditor's office; Hiram Smoke, Michigan, special inspector of customs.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

A Woman Killed and a House Wrecked by a Gasoline Explosion.

Mrs. Cavanaugh, of Jeffersonville, Ind., went with a candle to the cellar for gasoline. An explosion, which was heard for blocks away, followed. She was burned to death.

The House was lifted off its foundation and the floors and weather boarding blown in all directions.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE Delaware County Republican Executive Committee was organized in the interest of Congressman Robinson.

HARRISBURG'S new high school building was dedicated.

JOHN T. LAMB, treasurer of the American Federation of Mechanics, charged with carrying off the order's funds, amounting to $5000, was arrested at Scranton.

OPERATIONS at the Potts Colliery, Locustdale, have suspended indefinitely, owing to the fire burning in it.

AN inquisition in lunancy was held at West Chester in the case of Daniel Meredith, a wealthy old citizen who, it is claimed, is unable to take care of his property. The Master, Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, heard testimony brought by Lewellyn and Henry, the two sons, who desire a committee appointed to look after their father's estate. Over a dozen witnesses, consisting of bankers, physicians and attorneys, stated that, in their opinion, Daniel Meredith is not able to take care of himself.

HOWARD W. HARRY, a printer, aged 20 years, drowned himself in the West Chester reservoir. He committed the act in almost the same way that Nathan T. Hayes, the hotelkeeper, did about a month ago. Young Harry has been worrying over his health.

THE amendment to the Senate's electric railway bill, which passed second reading in the House, supposed to be in the interest of the Gettysburg battlefield, does not protect the battlefield from the trolley vandals, but leaves it open to the mercies of the railways.

FATHER GULEZ, of Mount Carmel, Pa., attempted to enter his church aided by police officers. He was repulsed by his parishoners and finally announced that no services would be held. Bishop McGovern refuses to remove him at the request of the church members, and a long and bitter fight is expected.

THE rail converting and blooming departments and all the branches of the merchant mill except the puddling department of the Bethlehem Iron Company have shut down.

HENRY KUHNS, an aged man in Lancaster, who was not awakened in time for his dinner committed suicide in a rage.

THE four bishops of the Moravain Church in Bethlehem ordained twelve presbyters from the ministry, from whom the Bishops may be chosen when a vacancy occurs. Services in connection with the session of the synod were also held in various churches.

THE dead body of David W. Sherlock, of Media, was found on the banks of the Brandywine near Wilmington, and he is believed to have committed suicide.

Chief of Police John D. McDonald of Mapleton, was shot and fatally wounded by his brother Henry, while the latter was in a drunken rage.

THE ministers in attendance on the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States in session in Reading filled the local pulpits.

MORMAN elders have been working in the lower coal fields of Schuylkill county and having secured twenty converts will leave for Salt Lake City.

THE Senate bills, one amending the Bullitt bill and known as the Haddock building law, the other abolishing certain fees allowed the City Treasurer, finally passed the House at Harrisburg and go to the Governor. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Baker ballot law. The Governor signed the bill providing for increases in the salaries of various State officials.

IN all the towns and cities of the State the day was observed by parades, the decoration of soldiers' graves and the delivering of orations.

A NUMBER of the independent pipe line companies have drawn up a protest against the repeal of the law preventing the consolidation of competing lines.

THE Supreme Court decided to hear argument in the case of the Public Building Commission against the City of Philadelphia.

THE Moravian Synod of Bethlehem decided in favor of retaining the present standard of representation. It was decided to appoint a committee to report at the next synod on the advisability of deviding the Northern Province into an Eastern and Western Province.

THE new Pottstown Hospital was formally opened.

THE earth caved in at Patterson at the end of a lot on which a shanty stood filled with Italians. The ground affected by the caving is 50 feet long and 6 wide, the depth being about 5 feet. William Clough's residence near the Italian shanty was slightly wrecked, compelling the family to move out. The cave in occurred early in the morning while the Italians were sound asleep. The shanty was turned completely upside down, the inmates flying about in every direction. Fortunately none received severe injuries.

A MAN named Reese, a lineman on the electric road at Allentown, met with a thrilling experience and had a narrow escape from death. While changing wires they became crossed with the trolley wire. Reese was thrown from the pole and had a large gash cut in his head. The wire wound itself around his hands and they were badly burned before his companions succeeded in pulling off the wire.

AS THE excursion boat, Mason, landed at Greensboro from Morgantown, Ben Downey, of Mapletown, who had trouble on the boat was put ashore. He began firing into the crowd on the boat and wounded five men, some of them severely. Dr. J. F. Williams, Harry Roberts and Edward Ewing, of Greensboro, are worst injured. Mr. Axton, of Brownsville, was shot in the thigh severely, and an unknown man in the leg. After a hard struggle he was arrested.

IMPORTANT tests of armor for the Government were made at Bethlehem in the presence of officers of the Russian and Austrian war vessels now lying off Philadelphia.

IN accord with a policy of economy, the Reading Railroad management has directed a large reduction in the force of employees along the line.

READING Coal & Iron Company wages were fixed at a point 3 per cent. below the $2.50 basis.

A NEW Missouri law provides that if any telegraph company fails to send a message delivered to it, it shall pay a penalty of $200, one-half of which shall be paid to the sender and one-half into the school fund.

THE DEAD CHILD.

Sleep on, dear, now,
The last sleep and the best;
And on thy brow
And on thy quiet breast
Violets I throw!

Thy little life
Was mine a little while;
No fears were rife,
To trouble thy brief smil
With stress or strife.

Lie still and be
For evermore a child!
Not grudgingly,
Whom life has not defiled,
I render thee!

Slumber so deep
I would not rashly wake.
I hardly weep;
Fain only for thy sake
To share thy sleep.

Yea! to be dead—
Dead here with thee to-day;
When all is said,
'Twere good by thee to lay
My weary head.

That is the best:
Ah, child, so tired of play,
I stand confest;
I, too, would come thy way
And fain would rest.

—[Ernest Dowson, in Atalanta.

A RACE WITH DEATH.

BY RICHARD ASHE-KING.

"That is not true—not true at all. I gave you no encouragement," cried Milly, hotly. "I couldn't have given you any, because I'm engaged."

"Engaged! What! To that engineer fellow?"

"That is no concern of yours. I have given you neither right nor reason to question me about it, or to—to insult me, as you've just done," she faltered, only saved by her pride from breaking down into tears—for the young cub, who was intoxicated, had just kissed her.

Her father, for his father's sake, had shown Bastable much kindness since his coming to Worston, and Milly had been as pleasant to him as she was to every one. Her winning manner he had taken for encouragement, and had the Dutch audacity to-night, upon meeting her in a lonely lane where she expected her fiance, to snatch a kiss.

"You're an arrant little flirt, and have ruined my life," he cried, thickly, with sudden savageness. Then seizing her in his arms he kissed her brutally many times before she found breath to scream.

Hardly had she uttered the scream before her assailant was gripped by the coat-collar, wrenched aside, and thrashed with a stout stick so furiously that the blows fell like rain on all parts of the head, face, and body. The young engineer laid his blows on with such fierce force that Bastable's face streamed with blood, while his body was a mass of bruises before Milly could hold her lover's arm. He then flung the fellow to the ground, a little ashamed of the violence of his assault upon a man physically so much his inferior. He had walked many steps away with Milly before Bastable raised himself into a sitting posture—at the moment that Milly was looking round anxiously in the fear that he was seriously injured.

"You villains!" he yelled as he wiped the blood from his mouth. "You'll pay for this—both of you—both of you!" he reiterated, with such concentrated malignity in his face and voice as made Milly shudder.

For days after she was haunted by the remembrance of the Satanic hate in his face, and with the horror of the revenge upon her lover it portended. And this she did well to dread. Bastable, a vindictive brute, naturally, had received such punishment under such circumstances as might have fired the meekest of men to revenge. He really loved Milly Harman with all the love of which his gross soul was capable; and to be thrashed by his successful rival under her eyes while in the act of a dastardly assault upon her was an ignominy to be wiped out in blood. He brooded upon his love, his hate, his jealousy, and his revenge till you might rather say that these possessions possessed him than that he possessed them.

Another passion, also, which fed all these with the fire of hell—the passion for drink—now mastered him so entirely that he was hardly ever sober.

Well, therefore, might Milly dread a demoniac so possessed; and this dread made her consent to an immediate marriage with Arthur Munro.

Accordingly the wedding day was not only hastened, but the wedding itself was kept strictly private in deference to Milly's dread of Bastable's vengeance upon her lover. And her precautions would probably have precluded all she feared but for the merest accident. The carriage with the bride and bridegroom in it drove up to the station at the moment that Bastable was in the act of quitting it.

Seeing the luggage labelled "Munro, London," he asked the coachman, when they had entered the station, "A wedding?"

"Summat o' t' sowrt," the man answered gruffly.

Meanwhile Milly cried, clinging to Arthur's arm convulsively, "Oh, Arthur! He—he has heard of it! He's here! I saw him!"

"Who, dear?"

"Mr. Bastable!"

"Milly, darling! You've got that brute on the brain. What can he do here at mid-day in a crowded station?" Then turning to a porter he asked, "Which is the London train?"

"She's there, in the siding, sir; she'll back in here when the local's gone."

"Let me put you into a carriage, dear, while I look after the luggage." So saying he hurried her to a carriage and got in with her to dispose of the wraps and other light articles on the seat and in the rack.

At this moment Bastable, who had dogged them to the carriage, passed its door unseen and walked on toward the end of the platform, gnashing his teeth with the impotent fury of a caged wild beast. He stopped opposite the express engine, his nostrils distended, his lips parted, his teeth clinched, the nails of his hands buried in their palms, while his eyes glared with the lurid light of madness. He was brought a little to himself by being forced to step aside to allow the stoker to get off his engine—in order to follow the driver into the refreshment bar for a drink. This called Bastable's attention to the circumstance that the engine was momentarily deserted.

"By George!—that'll do it!" he almost shouted, and without looking round he jumped on the engine, opened the regulator to the full, and as she bounded forward leaped off at the other side.

Arthur Munro had quitted the carriage to look after the luggage, and the only soul in the runaway train was poor Milly. Munro had not left the train a minute when loud shouts of alarm arrested him.

"What is it? What's the matter?" he asked, facing round, with a horrible suspicion that Bastable had attacked Milly.

"T' London express has run away!" cried a porter.

"Good Heavens! She'll be into the Bingham train at Lifford!" cried another.

And Milly was alone in the train! Yet did not Murno lose his presence of mind. Flying to the end of the platform, he jumped upon the engine of the local, and without a word to driver or stoker seized the regulator. Before he could open it, the driver stopped him.

"Hold on, sir—hold on! Bill, unhook the train!"

In a minute Bill had leaped down, unhooked the engine from the train, and was back again on the engine-plate just as she began to glide out of the station.

"Express!" shouted the driver, pointing to the runaway. "Couldn't catch her up wi' a load like that on," chucking his thumb behind toward the train they had been detached from.

But they lost nearly as much time by the stoppage as they gained by the lightening of the load, for the runaway had got almost a mile's start by the delay.

"How far to Lifford?" shouted Munro frenziedly.

"Six miles."

"My wife—my wife!" he moaned, in blank despair.

Wrenching the shovel from the stoker, he proceeded to feed the furnace with all an expert's skill; but though the engine was going now at a rate which made it rock and pitch violently, they had not sighted the runaway yet. Suddenly she slowed down, and Munro looking up saw the steam shut off.

"What? Why?" he shouted.

"Lifford distance," replied the driver, pointing to the signal. "All up by this! We should only pile up the smash now."

Then Munro lost all heart and hope, and sank in a heap on the engine-plate, hiding his face with his hands. Meanwhile the driver had nearly got her under control as he came in sight of the station.

All clear! A wire from Worston had got the Bingham train into siding only just in time. As they glided past the platform the stationmaster shouted: "They have wired to Bentham Box to switch her into stop-blocks at that siding." That was, of course, to wreck the train against the blocks.

Munro heard, and starting up like a madman he wrenched open the regulator to the full, shouting only "My wife! my wife!"—all he could articulate for the moment. Presently, when they had got again into swing he cried: "My wife is in the carriage next the engine!"

"There's Bentham Bank!" shouted back the driver, encouragingly.

Bentham Bank is a steep gradient where the seven-foot driving wheels of the express would need a driver's skilful coaxing and sanding to keep them from slipping at every other revolution.

"By Heavens! we'll do it if she keeps the rails!" shouted the driver, as they shot through Thornley Tu like a bullet through its rifled barrel.

All three men were now on the look-out. In less than a minute they would sight Bentham Bank, and if the runaway had topped it she would be matched in a second. The incline at the other side was nearly as steep as the assent at this, and to go down it under a full head of steam meant a pace of ninety miles an hour into the siding and against the stop-blocks at the bottom.

"I told you!" shouted the driver excitedly, as they sighted the runaway half up the bank before them. But Munro did not hear him. He was already at the smoke-box of the rocking, reeling engine, having run along its boiler holding by the rail.

"Steady, sir, steady! Hold on hard! We're into her!" And, indeed, they struck the runaway with the smart shock of a mild collision. The driver hurried after Munro, and gave him a steadying hand across the touching buffers of the engine and train; and then, as Munro put the brake hard on in the guard's van the driver stooped and managed with wonderful coolness and handiness to hook on the engine to the runaway.

"Reverse her, Bill;" he shouted to the stoker. Meanwhile Munro, walking along the foot-boards, and holding by the hand-rails, reached the carriage in which his bride was.

"Oh, Arthur," she cried when she saw him, "I got such a fright. I thought you were left behind!"

He broke into a scream of almost hysterical laughter as he hurried on to the runaway engine. There was little difficulty or danger in getting on to it and shutting off the steam now, since the train began to feel the backward pull of the reversed engine behind; and Milly was saved.

"I thought you had gone mad. What made you laugh like that, Arthur?" she asked.

"At your being driver, stoker, guard and passengers of the London express—without knowing it; and also, I suppose, in the reaction from the most horrible half-hour of my life—on my wedding-day. It was that brute's doing," he added, more to himself than to her, "and he'll get ten years for it."

As a matter of fact Bastable got a tenth of that punishment—about a seventh of what he'd have got had he forged a bill.—[New York Storiettes.

All twisted boring tools are of American invention.

SMUGGLING DIAMONDS.

SOME CLEVER TRICKS AND STRANGE HIDING PLACES.

A Portable Footbath That Fooled All the Inspectors, and a Treacherous Woolly Dog.

Successful smuggling is immensely profitable, especially in the diamond business. There are many hundreds of men and women engaged in this line, and they are the most dangerous and slickest of all smugglers, while the loss to the Government is something enormous.

These industrious people are mostly of the hook-nosed class. You would not be able to distinguish one from any other of your fellow passengers on the steamer coming over the ocean; in fact, you would be more likely to be impressed with his modest and retiring demeanor, to say nothing of his mild suavity, than by any other passenger, for they are great students of human nature and never use a superfluous word No clam shuts tighter than a smuggler on suspicion of danger. He is not to be interviewed, for there are dogs at his heels, faithful dogs of the Government.

I was once so fortunate as to meet a Government customs inspector on friendly terms who had paid particular attention to the diamond smugglers for many years. This is what he told me:

"Diamonds and rubies, being so small, are easily smuggled. I don't believe the Government gets the duty on one-quarter of them that are sold in this country, after all the expense it goes to in trying to suppress the business. We have agents all over Europe, and pay employees in the brokers' offices, who give information of all sales to people they do not know and those smugglers whom they do know. Some of the ship's officers on every steamer coming to this port are constantly on the watch, and all that. But what's the use if you can't find the goods on them when they are searched?

"Many's the time I've been dead sure of my man and could swear he had the sparklers somewhere about him when I searched him, but I've gone through everything and cursed the rat to his face, but it was no use. Then other officers take him up and keep their eyes on him as long as he stays in port, and they really have a better chance of finding something, but they seldom do.

"Women are generally the worst and most dexterous smugglers of stones, on account of having so much upholstering, but there are not many women in the business now. I don't know why, but they seem to be leaving it. Diamonds have been found all over women—sewed up in seams, in hems and tucks and corsets, waists, wraps and muffs, and secreted in their hair, which is a favorite place. We have found them in parasols and on the baby, in hats and bonnets, tied up in the corners of handkerchiefs and veils, and even woven into their garters, besides in everything you can think of in their trunks, some of which have false bottoms. You may be sure that when we once are satisfied we have caught a smuggler we do not stop at anything in the way of searching. We men search the men and there are women to search the females.

"Why, we've found diamonds in umbrella sticks and in the heels of shoes, in covers of books and behind coats and pants buttons, in hollow rings and in pewter cups with false bottoms. The round handle of a palm-leaf fan was the favorite hiding place for precious stones for some years, and it was a long time before we dropped on the hollow cane trick, and longer still before we caught one old smuggler with a hollow crutch. One old soldier of the Crimean war had an artificial leg, and he couldn't get enough diamonds to fill the interior of it, so he filled the remaining empty space with fine laces to keep the stones from rattling and giving the snap away. One old codger used to work the sweat-leather of his hat with great success, and another always carried a revolver of home manufacture loaded with cartridges full of diamonds. Another fellow had the biggest hollow tooth you ever saw, and there was always a diamond in it, nicely tucked away and covered with wax, when he got on shore. Toe and finger nails grown very aristocratically long have hidden precious stones fastened in with fine silk threads, and sleeve buttons have been brought into requisition successfully in the smuggling of diamonds. You wouldn't think it, but little terriers have been loaded down with diamonds. You've heard of the four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie, of course, but you never, probably, heard of diamonds baked in cake or made into chewing gum or black cough drops. You never heard of cigars "inlaid" with diamonds and other precious stones, or of match boxes and snuff and tobacco boxes with false bottoms full of them. I have. I've found precious stones secreted in shawls and steamer rugs, and once in the hollowed-out legs of a steamer chair. Once I found the silk cord that goes round the waist of a dressing gown filled with them, and only discovered it by a mere accident, as nearly all our discoveries are made. One fellow had removed the works of his watch and thrown them overboard after he had filled the case with valuable rubies, and once a lady's bracelet contained $40,000 worth of sparklers on one voyage, and we didn't get onto it until too late. One woman smuggler, who was so disguised we did not know her, had a little girl with her when she landed, and the little girl of 5 years had a doll in her arms. The inspector wanted to look at the doll, but the child held to it like grim death and set up such a wail that he laughed and said he had a little girl at home with a prettier doll than that, and he let the doll pass. But his little girl's doll wasn't filled with ninety thousand dollars' worth of brilliants like that little girl's pet, although, of course, the tot didn't know it. Another dodge was a woolly toy dog in the arms of a little boy who was with a woman we had spotted as a new hand at smuggling. We thought we had her dead to rights, and it didn't take long to split open that dog, for we were eager to get at the contents. It contained nothing at all, and we gave it back to the boy and let him and his mother go with $30,000 or $40,000 worth of diamonds in the legs of that dog, which we supposed were solid wood. Some years ago a smart smuggler made a wholesale business of it, and nearly drove all others out. His name was Leask. He was a Yankee, and as smart as a whip. He pretended to have the gout so bad that he had to soak his feet in mustard water twice a day, and so always carried his foot-bath with him on board ship. He was a new man at the wheel and we never suspected him, but were puzzled to death to know where all the diamonds and other stones came from which flooded the markets all over. At last we found out that the bulk of the stones came over in that footbath, and we laid for the Yankee as low as a piece of tissue paper.

"But, alas! we captured an ordinary tub, and there was no false bottom at all to it. You see, it wasn't the tub we were after; somehow the fellow had dropped on to us before he left the other side and changed his tub, but he walked ashore with the diamonds in the crown of his hat. And he didn't have the gout at all. It was only a steer, although the next time he came over he had his plunder in the bandages on his leg, and that was the last we ever heard of him."—[New York Recorder.

DELICIOUS BROILED COD.

How New England Housewives Prepare this Noble Dish.

Story and song have swelled upon the ear from time out of mind, burdened with the pleasure gastronomic derived from those pets of the sportsman, trout, bass and salmon. No one will rise to dispute their excellence, but the talk has been altogether too one-sided. An amateur fisherman who has tramped over two counties and caught a pound and a half of trout is bound to believe his catch the finest eating in the world. There is the secret—largely. Those who fish for fun do very little fishing and a great deal of talking. Therefore, we hear a vast deal of praising of these piscatorial small potatoes.

On the other hand they who go down to the sea in fishing smacks and schooners go for business. It is their vocation, livelihood, the regular order of their settled occupation and they catch a whole vessel-load of fish and say nothing about it. And it is no tame sport either. Let some nickel-plated sportsman who has been accustomed to drop a spider's web line of silk into a yard wide brook under the sleepy trees, take a turn on the Banks or off the bluff shores of Block Island. The hilarious old Atlantic would have fun with him, tossing him hither and yon, not to say inside out. Let him stand on a slippery deck, with its angle to the plane of the horizon constantly changing, and throw a line to the long-headed aristocracy of the sea, the cod. When the line tautens, and jerks, and pulls, he will doubtless find the sport sufficiently exciting and there will be more fish to the square foot than he ever experienced before in all his wonderful fishing exhibitions.

The cod is a noble animal. Roaming the salty deep, he has room to grow, and his numbers are so great that he has become an element of national importance, even of international disquietude and diplomacy.

The cod is a frequenter of the homes of affluence, but he also condescends to men of low estate. He is often seen in the homes of the poor, and wherever he goes he carries refreshing and strength for brain and brawn. He is one of the established institutions of the country, and never fails in his service.

Of course, like any other blessing, the good he can do depends largely upon the attention paid to him and the way he is treated. It is with a view to heightening the warmth of his welcome and aiding him in doing good that we subjoin a recipe for his preparation, which is not by any means generally known, though some of the housewives of New England have been accustomed to enrich their tables by its assistance these many years.

Every other method of preparing the salted flesh of the cod for the table known to us requires freshening first. To broil it this should not be done. Take a piece of salt cod just as it comes and put it in a steak broiler and proceed exactly as in broiling steak. The heat causes the salt to exude, liquefied, and drop into the fire. Brown slightly on both sides. The fire should not be allowed to burn the fish, and the cooking should last long enough to extract a good deal of the salt. Then put the broiled fish into a bowl and cover with boiling water, opening the fish a little for the water to soak it thoroughly, but not chowdering it. Let it soak six or eight minutes, then pour off the water, and repeat the operation. The water must be very hot and it will wash away salt enough to leave the fish palatable. As some lots of fish are more strongly pickled than others it may be found advisable to use only one or even three saturations. After pouring off the last water, butter and pepper and serve.—[J. Albert Stowe, in Commercial Enquirer.

Sleeping Feet to the Engine.

The majority of traveling men sleep head foremost on a well-ballasted road and feet foremost on a road where the cars sometimes run on the tracks and sometimes on the ties. It is much pleasanter to sleep head first, as it were, because it prevents that swelled-head feeling which results from too much blood being forced in the direction of where a charitable humanity assumes the brain to be. But in case of an accident it is very much pleasanter to sleep the other way. Nature did not provide the human neck with as many joints as that of the giraffe or ostrich, and when a train suddenly comes to a standstill and the whole force of the collision comes on the top of the skull, the feeling is decidedly unpleasant, if not worse. On the other hand, the knees have a kindly tendency to "give" on the occasion of the collision, and hence if a man is sleeping feet first he has less occasion to use bad language when a train stops a little more suddenly than usual. I have been in about ten collisions in the last four or five years, and speak from experience, merely adding that the device and arrangement are not copyrighted.

An ocean racer burns about $13,000 worth of coal every trip.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

An All Powerful Protector—Thought He Was Scared—A Last Resource—Had to Overcome the Noise, etc., etc.

AN ALL POWERFUL PROTECTOR.

She—I have heard a good many times about the terrible earthquakes that take place on the Riviera, and I only hope that none will occur while we are there.

He—Don't be uneasy, my love. Nothing shall happen to you as long as I am with you.—[Schalk.

THOUGHT HE WAS SCARED.

Papa—What is your mamma doing?

Little Daughter—Knitting.

Papa (surprised) — Eh? Knitting? What?

Little Daughter—I don't know; but you needn't be scared. It isn't her brows.—[Good News.

A LAST RESOURCE.

He—Miss Moneybags has married her guardian.

She—What did she marry that old man for?

He—Oh, to keep the money in the family, I suppose.—[Life.

HAD TO OVERCOME THE NOISE.

"Your friend appears to be a fine sort of fellow; but what makes him dress in such boisterous fashion?"

"Well, you see, it's a matter of early environment. When he was a young man he was employed in a boiler factory."—[Detroit Tribune.

CHANCE FOR DOUBT.

She (gushingly)—Will you love me when I'm old?

He—Love you? I shall idolize—um—er— You are not going to look like your mother are you?—[New York Weekly.

MODERN ATHLETICS.

Hicks—Blitson, they tell me, is quite an athlete.

Wicks—Yes; his last feat, I hear, was to run up a board bill.—[Boston Transcript.

A TIP TO THE WAITER.

"If I might venture," said the guest in a low tone, as the dignified waiter assisted in the matter of putting on his overcoat, "to give you a tip—"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, relaxing considerably.

"I should advise you to try earnestly to break yourself of the habit of fingering your mustache in a severe, abstracted manner while you are taking a dinner order. My hat, please. Thanks."—[Chicago Tribune.

THE RULING PASSION.

Host (proudly)—And this is a masterpiece of Rembrandt!

Visitor—Great Scott, man! What is that hole in the corner? It spoils the whole picture.

Host—Well, you see, my wife is an autograph collector, and she wouldn't rest until she cut the signature out and pasted it in her album.—[Puck.

IMPORTED.

Elsie—Where does Miss Smith get that lovely complexion?

Ethel—From Paris, I believe.

A HEARTLESS WISH.

Wife—See, my dear, this style of dress is the very latest fashion.

Husband (with a deep sigh)—How glad I would be if it would continue to be the latest fashion.—[Schalk.

EXCUSABLE IN A RUSH.

Proprietor—How came this new postage stamp in the money drawer?

Clerk—That's my mistake, sir. I took it in for a two-dollar bill.

MUST BE SOMETHING TERRIBLE.

Dora—I sha'n't stand it another minute! I'm going to send him back his ring!

Clara—What? That beautiful diamond ring?

"Yes."

"Horrors! What has he done? Robbed a church, killed his mother, or what?"—[New York Weekly.

A QUERY.

Dorothy—Miss Perte keeps up with the fashions.

Madge—I wonder if her father keeps up with the bills.

AN ANGEL'S TREASURES.

Accepted Suitor—Why, my angel, what's the matter?

The Angel—Oh, the awfulest thing has happened. I have lost my engagement ring.

Little Brother—Why, Sis, what a fuss you are making! You've got plenty more of them.—[Good News.

REPLAINING IT.

Mother—Horrors! How did you get so muddy?

Small Son—Runnin' home to see if there was anything you wanted me to do.—[Good News.

A SHREWD LAWYER.

Judge—You admit the promise of marriage, I understand, but claim that the defendant was insane when the promise was made?

Defendant's Lawyer—Yes, Your Honor, we enter a plea of insanity.

J.—Upon what evidence do you depend to sustain your claim of aberration of mind?

D. L.—We intend, Your Honor, to read the love letters that he wrote to her.—[New York Sun.

BUT HOW MUCH IS "ENOUGH."

May Blume (scornfully)—I hear that you have wagered money that you would marry me.

Van Ische—Yes; will you marry me?

Miss Blume—If you wagered enough, I will.—[Puck.

A MISTAKE.

Little Miss Freckles—I made ugly faces at your stuck-up sister the other day, but I guess she didn't see me.

Little Johnny—Yes, she did, but she thought they was natural.

TO THE MANNER BORN.

"Well," said the lawyer to the witness, "how far was it from your house to the road?"

"Well, sir," said the witness, "I reckin hit wur 'bout a acre an' a half."

"Idiot," cried the lawyer, "how many yards was it?"

"Well, sir," replied the witness, "thar wuz only one yard, an' that wur my yard, an' hit ain't fenced in, nuther!"—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF MAN.

Mrs. Van Astfilt—Why don't you have Professor von Pianothump play at your soirees any more?

Mrs. Swell—He's so abominably rude. The last time he played he asked some of the guests to stop talking. He said he didn't mind whether they heard him or not, but that unless he could hear himself he couldn't do himself justice.—[Chicago News Record.

VERY LIKELY.

"Since Miss Snappim married old Goldbug she spends fortunes in flowers. In fact, she wears flowers on all occasions."

"Yes, she does, but I guess she would rather wear weeds."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Husband—I think I will run over to Chicago for a week during the fair.

Wife—Then I think I will go with you. What is fair for one is fair for two.

Husband—No, my dear; what is fare for one is far from being fare for two.—[New York Herald.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Too many bright young men try to make their conversation spicy with cloves.—[Galveston News.

When the hired man comes home loaded the proper thing to do is to discharge him.—[Union County Standard.

No changes made in the post-offices will ever make some males more regular than they are now.—[Philadelphia Times.

Did the term "woolly West" originate in the unpleasant fact that many an investor has been fleeced there?—[Lowell Courier.

People who pay doctors' bills seldom doubt the physician's ability to heel himself.—[Troy Press.

Whenever a boy empties his pockets his sister sees something that belongs to her.—[Atchison Globe.

It is a sign that the trees have come to stay another season as soon as they begin to leave.—[Rochester Democrat.

"Time's up," soliloquized Bagley as he came out of the pawnshop where he had just left his watch.—[Lampoon.

A Tennessee child talks incessantly. It is thought that he will have a great career as a champion pugilist.—[Baltimore American.

Somebody says that most of the hand organs are owned by one company and hired out. Another grinding monopoly.—[Philadelphia Times.

As severe as rheumatism is, a great many are bent on having it.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A firm of plastering contractors in Rhode Island has gone to the wall.—Chicago Tribune.

A tack machine ought to put up a strong argument. It makes its points so easily.—[Troy Press.

How the Moslems Pray.

The true Mohammedan is enjoined to prayer five times a day—namely, first in the morning before sunrise, at noon, in the afternoon before sunset, in the evening between sunset and dark, and between twilight and the first watch, being the vesper prayer. A sixth prayer is volunteered by many between the first watch of the night and the dawn of day. These prayers are simply repetitions of the laudatory ejaculation, "God is great!" "God is powerful!" "God is all powerful!" and are counted by the scrupulous on a string of beads. They may be performed at the mosque or any clean place.

During prayer the eyes are turned to the Kebla or point of the heavens in the direction of Mecca, which is indicated in every mosque by a niche called Mehrab, and externally by the position of minarets and doors. Even the posture during prayer is prescribed. The most solemn adoration is bowing the forehead to the ground. Women are to fold their hands on their bosoms and not to make such profound obeisance as the men. They are to pray gently and not to accompany the men to the mosque. In addressing God worshipers are to be humble, putting aside jewels and costly apparel.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

One View of Biography.

What right has a biography to be in two volumes? One can say all that is worth saying about any man except Gladstone in a very few hundred pages, and what is more, within the scantier plot of ground the biographer can present a more artistic view of his subject. Of course, the world likes to hear gossip about the victim's teaspoons and the size of his collar and generally such stuff as in a decent age would be left for housemaid's conversation with the footman. The conditions under which biographies are hurried through the press nowadays absolutely prevent them from being great works in the correcter sense of the word.

Our belief is that the biography is a sort of an advertisment. The compiler receives very generous help from a multitude of quite insignificant people, and feels constrained to publish the letters they wrote to the victim, and the letters the victim wrote back to them. So the gentle reader is asked to take interest in men and women whose importance it is impossible not to magnify. If only biographers knew what to omit, things would be so much the better.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith Bucyrus, Ohio, have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. Fish is 93 years old and his wife 96.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 8.

THE RACKET

Largest assortment Kidgloves.
Largest assortment New Dress Goods.
Largest assortment Dress Trimmings.
Largest assortment Spring Jackets and Capes
Largest assortment Cloaks for the Baby.
Largest assortment Silk Ties.
Largest assortment Silk Gloves and Mitts.
Largest assortment of Hosiery.
Largest assortment Muslin Underwear.
Largest assortment Gauze Underwear.
Largest assortment Child's Lace Caps.
Largest assortment of Ribbons.
Largest assortment of Novelties
Largest assortment of Shoes.
Largest assortment of Everything at the Lowest Prices, U will find in Bellefonte, Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

—Cyrus Brumgard and his brother, Jeremiah, of Millheim, were in town on Tuesday.

—George Koch left Monday for Johnstown, where he will pursue his vocation of a plasterer.

—Mrs. Mary Dinges, of Williamsport, has been visiting her son Harry for several weeks past.

—Ollie Mader and family spent several days last week with parents at Mifflinburg, returning on Monday.

—'Squire Houseman and Mr. Geo. Reiber were representative citizens of Tusseyville who were in town on Monday.

—Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, arrived last week for a few days' visit to his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitner.

—Simon Harper has not been able to get down to the store the last several days, owing to being sorely touched with rheumatism.

—Mrs. J. O. Deininger and Mrs. Wes. Henney left on Monday for Williamsport where they will remain for some time visiting friends.

—Will Wagner of Bellwood, spent several days at his home near Tusseyville, last week. Will is engaged in the mercantile business at Bellwood.

—Rev. S. H. Deitzell, who graduated from the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, after a few days vacation at his home at Tusseyville, has located at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

—Chris. H. Murray departed Saturday morning for Princeton, where he will graduate from that College in a few days. Chris. particularly distinguished himself at Centre Hall as an able orator and was showered with congratulations for his delivery on Decoration day.

—Mrs. Henry Keller, of Kansas, is east visiting among friends and relatives, having arrived some days ago. The family left Centre Hall some years ago, and located in Kansas, and time has changed Mrs. Keller very little, and the west seems to be a promoter of good health on her part.

—Rev. G. W. Fortney, a former resident of the town is the guest of his class-mate, Rev. W. E. Fischer. Rev. Fortney is a minister of the Lutheran faith, and some years ago resided in Centre Hall, having had charge of the schools; afterwards removing from Centre Hall and engaging in the ministry.

—Monday morning Robert Hunter, commissioners' clerk, and Fred Jackson, of Bellefonte, arrived here at about 10½ o'clock, on their way from Harrisburg to Bellefonte, by wheel. The boys made a run from Mifflin, several miles below Lewistown to Centre Hall in about five hours, which is extraordinary good time, considering the roads, etc.

—Mr. D. S. Keller, landlord of Turbotville, Pa., arrived in town last Saturday morning on a flying trip, and had barely time enough to shake hands with friends. He reports the business good and is well pleased with the place. The condition of his sister Miss Lydia Keller, who is lying ill at his home, shows no signs of improvement, and she is gradually growing weaker. She is suffering from a scrofulous affection.

NEW STREETS

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT CAN BE MADE.

Will The Town Council Secure Good Streets in the Borough.—The Boro Free of Indebtedness.

The main street through the borough has become in such a dilapidated and shameful state, that it is far from being a credit to our thriving little town. The road is full of holes and ruts, large stones lying in the road and mud holes predominating everywhere, that together make a picture which does not make one envious. The town is free of debt, and better yet has about $400 in the treasury. The time for action has arrived on the part of the council in taking upon themselves the duty of seeing that this thoroughfare is put in a decent and proper shape, by the expenditure of a little money and labor in grading and building a new street.

The street is owned by the pike company, but as we understand the pike company have offered to lease that portion within the borough limits to the borough.

The lease will be given for an insignificant sum, and there is no cause for some of the recalcitrant members of the council objecting on that part.

Every tax payer in the borough, we believe, would heartily endorse the action of the council in making new streets for Centre Hall. There would be some objections, but they would come entirely from the moss-backs, with which every town is afflicted.

Another improvement which could be inaugurated along with new streets would be proper drainage and gutters placed in front of every property to carry off the surface water. Mud holes exist in the heart of the town the year around, and by proper drainage with gutters all this nuisance could be avoided.

If the council have the interests of the borough at heart, such as they pretend and are supposed to have they will take speedy action and do what they can towards placing the streets and thoroughfares of our pretty little borough in a decent and proper shape, such as is becoming.

We should be pleased to learn from some of our tax payers just what their sentiments are on the subject of new streets. The columns of the REPORTER are open and we will gladly give space to any contributor on the subject. Let us hear from them.

Coming Campmeeting.

The Evangelical Association of Penns Valley will hold a campmeeting so we are reliably informed, in the woods near the Old Fort. The campmeeting is put down to be held some time in August, and will continue for one week. Families will tent in the woods during the week, during which time religious services will be held, and ministers from abroad will be present and endeavor to convert erring souls. The association is supplied with tents, but if demand exceeds supply, the grange has placed tents at their disposal.

Again in the Field.

Bellefonte bobs up again with a base ball club, one that is expected to wipe up the earth with any other club in this part of the state. They have a regularly organized association and are selling shares at $5. The town is enthusiastic at present, but it is not at all unlikely before the end of the season the fever will begin to peter out, and the management will find themselves in the hole several hundred dollars as last year.

Furnaces Close Down.

The furnaces of the Rockhill Coal and Iron Co., at Rockhill, Huntingdon county, were closed down indefinitely on Tuesday, owing to a strike of the employes, who demanded the reinstatement of several discharged leaders of the local labor union. The company refused to accede to the demands of the men, in the hope of breaking up the influence of the union. About 300 men are affected by the shut down.

State Grange Meeting.

A special meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at Lewisburg on Thursday, June 15. A large number of Patrons of Union, Northumberland, Lycoming and adjoining counties expressed a desire to have the degree of Flora conferred, and the State Grange has called the special meeting.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given. Give them a trial.

Strawberry and Icecream Social.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve strawberries and ice-cream, cake, etc., to the public, on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 24th. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

—Our suits for men and boys can not be equaled by any dealer in the county. Spring styles now in stock. Prices right. Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Proposed 4th of July Celebration.—All Citizens Wanted In Attendance.

A public meeting of all citizens of Centre Hall and the surrounding community will be held tomorrow, Friday evening, in Harper & Kreamer's hall. It is proposed to hold a Fourth of July celebration in Centre Hall, and the meeting is called in order to appoint committees and formulate plans for the observance of the day.

Centre Hall intends having a big time on the 4th, and as the time is limited, there is no room for delay, and arrangements must be speedily made. As there is no celebration at any point in the county that day, there is every possible reason why we should have a roaring time, and such we will.

Look out for details in next issue, and come to Centre Hall on the 4th of July and help celebrate.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Patrons of Husbandry to Celebrate on June 17, at the Park.

Each year there is a day set apart by the Patrons of Husbandry as Children's Day and Floral Day, and it is celebrated by either a picnic or social gathering of some sort. This year the Patrons have designated Saturday, June 17, as the time for such gathering, and will hold their picnic in the park. The members of the grange with their families, along with invited guests will spend the day in the park, and have an enjoyable and social time, with plenty to eat. Last year they were rather unfortunate owing to a rain falling and spoiling the fun, but it is hoped the fates will not be so cruel on the 17th.

School Board Meeting.

The directors composing the school board held a meeting on Monday evening, and had their accounts prepared for the auditors, and the report for the past year will be given to the public in a few days. As yet the board has taken no action in securing teachers for the next term. Only one applicant is so far recorded for the grammar school while two have handed in their claims for the intermediate. The instructors will be decided upon at a future meeting, and it is hoped difficulties which confronted the board last year will not rise up again and personal animosity will not prevail among the members. The schools first and always, should be the motto of the board.

Improvements In Town.

Howard Homan has a number of carpenters at work erecting an "L" to his dwelling. Howard will have a neat property when completed.

Jerry Shreffler is building a porch at the front of his dwelling. Jerry believes in living in comfort, and proposes to have it too.

W. H. Runkle has been working for several weeks past grading and putting his lawn in proper shape. It is large and spacious and will beautify his property much.

More Holidays.

The legislature has passed an act designating general election days, i. e., the third Tuesday of February and the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year as legal half holidays, from 12 o'clock noon until midnight of such days, and providing for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks, and other negotiable paper on such days.

Will Be Gradual.

The bill providing for free text books in the public schools has become a law. The bill will be followed by an appropriation of $500,000 to supply the schools with free text books. The change will be gradual, as the books now in the hands of the pupils will not be discarded until used up, which will not take a very long time, with the prospect of new and free books before the young people.

Local Dots.

This year's hay crop is assured.

The wheat fields present a fair appearance, having improved much in the past three weeks.

The potato bug has turned up in some potato patches. Turn the bugger down.

Don't forget to make the Canada thistle keep heads down.

There is every prospect for a good fruit crop.

A Gold Cure.

Bellefonte has evidently its quota of inebriates, as it is rumored a gold cure establishment will be started there soon. For some of them we would advise a dose of lead instead of gold; it would be cheaper and the town would be benefited. With a gold cure and a prohibition paper to be started there, the town is up to date.

—If you are in need of a new hat come and see my stock, I have the finest stock of spring styles of hats ever brought to this place.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Wanted.—300 bushels Potatoes by C. P. Long & Co.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Co. Supt. Gramley Conducting Severe and Rigid Teacher's Examinations.

Monday Co. Supt. Gramley held examination for teachers at Centre Hall. He had a class of nineteen who desired to secure certificates qualifying them as able to take charge of schools. The class was large, and was from adjoining townships and districts. Prof. Gramley is conducting a rigid and severe examination in all parts of the county, harder and more severe than heretofore, and the candidates find it not so easy to secure from him a certificate. It is his intention to weed out the teachers and eject those from the rolls who are not eligible according to his ideas, and by this means raise the standard of the schools, in which pursuit he will receive the commendation of every tax payer.

Having placed the schools on a first class and firm basis by securing competent teachers, it would not be amiss for a general raise of salaries all over the county. The salaries as paid in this and other parts barely afford the services of a competent and able instructor. Along with the weeding out let us have a raise in salaries and we will have modern and standard schools to which we can proudly point and boast of.

The Farmer and the Newspaper Man.

Many men think that newspaper men are persistent dunners. By way of comparison let us suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year, and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying: "I will hand you a dollar in a short time." The farmer does not want to be small, and says all right. Soon the 1,000 bushels are gone but he has nothing to show for it, and he then realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop and its value to him is due him in a thousand little driblets, consequently he is seriously embarrassed in his business, because his debtors each owing him one dollar, treat it as a small matter and think it would not help much. Continue this kind of business year in and year out as the publisher does, how long would he stand it? A moment's thought will convince anyone that a publisher has cause for persistent dunning.

The Uses of Hot Water.

Speaking of hot water, it is wonderful how many good purposes it serves. A compress of linen wrung out of hot salt and water and applied to the chest, covered entirely and closely with flannel to prevent the taking of cold, will ease pain and do away with the irritation which culminates in frequent coughing. Hot water at the back of the neck and behind the ears will cure that nervous weariness and hysteria which overcome one after a hard day's work. Hot water taken internally before a meal is an aid to digestion.

Something New On the Carpet.

The Millheim *Journal* says John Kerstetter, the builder, on Penn street, is now engaged on the construction of a new machine, which partakes of the nature of a tricycle, but is propelled by hand and guided by the feet. It has chain gearing similar to those of safety bicycles and is powerful enough to carry several hundred pounds of weight besides the rider. John claims that when he gets the machine finished he will be able to climb any mountain road in the neighborhood and carry a good load of freight with him.

Wait For Centre Hall.

A big Fourth of July celebration at Centre Hall, will attract big crowds, and if a committee comes around and asks you to reach down in your pocket for a handful of chink, do so. The celebration cannot be made a success without money, and money makes the mare go. There will be various expenses connected with the day and it is imperative that every citizen contribute liberally.

Given a Vacation.

Rev. Fischer, pastor of the Lutheran church, has been suffering considerable of late with heart trouble, so much so in fact that he has hardly been able to conduct his services. Last Sabbath at a congregational meeting after the regular services, the members voted to give the Rev. gentleman a vacation for an indefinite period, in hopes that he will fully recuperate. In consequence there will be no regular services in the Lutheran church during the hot months at least.

The Centre Magnet.

The Centre Magnet is the title under which Newton S. Bailey's new Prohibition paper at Bellefonte will sail. It is said the Prohibitionists have guaranteed him five hundred subscribers, while they have only about three hundred voters in the county. The new office will be located in Bush's arcade. The new sheet has not yet made its appearance, and the editors are some time getting out their first edition.

—Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Don't Miss This.

The largest line of ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets--lovely styles; the very latest New York fashions, at $2, 2.50, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A magnificent line of ladies' and misses' jackets and coats with capes--the triple cape, butterfly capes, $4.50 to $12.

$20,000 Worth of Clothing--

Spring and summer clothing for men and young men, boys and children, black cheviot, blue cheviot, brown cheviot, mixed cheviot, double breasted, single breasted. Kough cheviotts in black, blue, brown and mixed; children's jersey suits, from 2.50 up to 8.00. Boy's suits from 1.25 to very finest at 4.00, 5, 6 and 8.00. Boy's suits, latest New York styles, 2.00 up to 10.00 Men's suits, from 3.50 to 15.00.

The Best Wearing Shoes in the World

the Douglas. Shoes for men; every pair warranted. 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. For boys, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

LYON & Co., Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

WORK OF A GREAT RAILROAD.

An Idea of the Yearly Business of the Pennsylvania Company.

Charles E. Pugh, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad company during 1892, has made his annual report for that year. The report covers the earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania railroad division, the United Railroads of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Erie, and the Delaware and Raritan canal companies. It shows that the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad division from all sources were $42,359,540, and the expenses $28,558,712, being a decrease in net earnings, as compared with 1891, of $1,025,586.

The total number of passengers carried was 21,490, 479, an increase of 764,689. The earnings from passengers were $8,565,536, an increase of $150,256. The total volume of tonnage transported during 1892 was 41,871,149 tons, an increase over 1891 3,871,757 tons. The number of tons moved one mile was 5,484,581,321, an increase of 455,771,484 tons. The average earnings on freight per ton per mile in 1892 decreased .34 of a mill and the average cost per ton was the same as 1891.

The total shipments of coal and coke over the Pennsylvania railroad division was 23,767,921 tons, an increase of 1,835,555 tons, the coal tonnage alone amounting to 18,160,816 tons.

Liable to a Fine.

A person killing a robin in this state is liable to a fine of from $2 to $20 for each offense, or imprisonment for 20 days, or both. In fact the law prohibits the killing of any or nearly all birds on the list of those that are habitants here.

Cow Killed.

Veteran Thomas Lyons had a good cow killed a few days ago at a crossing a mile west of Centre Hall, by a passenger train.

Wheat In Heads.

The wheat is out in heads and looks, in the terms of the market, fair to middling. The straw is short, which is attributed to the late spring.

THE BOYS hustling for Democratic County nominations, are not leaving one stone unturned to secure their end, but the canvass is being done in all fairness and each man is traveling on his own merits. The campaign has hardly warmed up yet, and as it is about two months yet until the convention there is plenty time for the people to become interested.

For Sale.

A large lot of good mason stones. Apply at this office.

Fine Footwear.

For boots and shoes go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He carries a high grade of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, which cannot be equaled by any dealer. The very best the market affords is to be found there. Prices right.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

GRAIN MARKET,

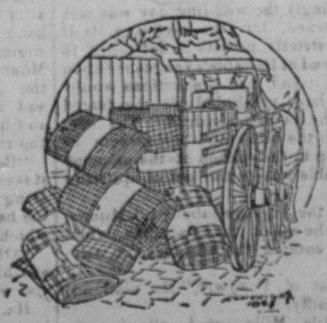
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Pins, 2c, Needles, 5c, tops, 1c, Coat's Cotton, 4c, Ammonia, 10c, Sewing Machine Oil, 5c, Mucilage, 5c, 7x11 Slates, 4c, usual price 10c. Dictionary, for 5c, worth 20c, 3 Cakes Buttermilk Soap, 25c, 10c for a single cake.



Dress Goods in beautiful styles with Plaid and Figured Silk to combine.

Lace Curtains as low as 60c a pair. Nothing less wouldn't be worth talking about.

Silkaline, dozens of styles from 4c to 14c. Jap Art Goods for cushion, etc.

Handsome China Silk from 50c up.

Garmans.